The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3254. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The News of the Capture of Nashville Confirmed.

Advices Received by Gen. McClellan.

NO OPPOSITION TO GEN. BUELL'S OCCUPATION

The Rebels Fallen Back to Murfreesboro.

THE LATE BATTLE AT FORT DONELSON.

The Losses of the National Army.

THE FALL OF NASHVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Gen. McCLELLAN received a dispatch an hour since, from the West, *confirming the report that Nashville, Tenn., is taken by Gen. Buell's army, and stating that the rebels have fallen back on Murfreesboro, about thirty miles south of Nashville.*

THE NEWS FURTHER CONFIRMED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The *Republican's* Cairo dispatch says, *the occupation of Nashville is confirmed. Our troops took possession without opposition.* FLOYD fled as usual.

The report that Gov. Harris had ordered all the Tennessee troops to lay down their arms and go home is confirmed.

The Tennessee Legislature is called for next Monday.

No opposition to Union movements is made anywhere on the Cumberland.

It is reported that white flags are flying at Memphis.

A STILL FURTHER CONFIRMATION.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The following is a special to the Chicago *Tribune*:

Nashville was yesterday occupied by ten thousand troops, under Gen. BUELL. The National flag is now flying over the State-House.

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned Saturday week, to meet again at Memphis.

It is reported that Commissioners have been appointed to confer with the National authorities at Washington, to arrange terms for the transfer of allegiance, and that Gov. HARRIS offered to turn the rebel forces over to the Union.

A gentleman who escaped from Columbus, arriving here last night, represents a general Union sentiment in Tennessee, and thinks the Legislature will acquiesce in the recommendation of Gov. HARRIS, because fearful of a rising Union sentiment. When he left Columbus there were 30,000 rebel troops there.

Another gentleman who arrived from Nashville, reports that the rebels will make another stand at Murfreesboro. All the rebel troops had left Nashville except a police force. When Gov. HARRIS fled with the Legislature to Memphis, he burnt the State Library, and distributed a large amount of commissary stores and provisions among the citizens. Stores were closed, and business entirely suspended. The Secessionists were leaving with their stock, and the negroes following the Confederate army.

THE ADVANCE OF BUELL.

We find the following paragraph, showing the proximity of Gen. BUELL to Nashville, as early as Friday last, the 21st, in the Louisville *Journal*:

We learn that Gen. BUELL, who has taken command in person, on the line of the railroad, had advanced yesterday within ten miles of Nashville. We are unadvised as to the resources of the rebels for making a stand at that point, where Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON is in command, but we cannot conceive that their routed, dispirited and demoralized troops can with stand our soldiers flushed with recent victories. We think the capital of Tennessee will soon be relieved from the rebel yoke.

THE REBELS FORTIFIED AT PINE BLUFF.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, February, 25th.

The following is a special dispatch to the TIMES of this City: CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Feb. 24th.

An arrival from Fort Donelson reports that the enemy has strong fortifications on Pine Bluffs, twelve miles this side of Nashville, and were concentrating a large force there, and would make a desperate stand.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS, ETC.

St. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Two old citizens of St. Louis, who left Memphis Tuesday last, have arrived here. They report that the day they left Memphis, the Legislature arrived there from Nashville. They were to meet on the following day to discuss State affairs. They state that people were rapidly arriving from Nashville and in large numbers.

All the gold and silver that could be got hold of had been moved to Memphis. A panic of colossal dimensions had seized the people of the State, and Confederate scrip was of no value whatever.

There were only 3,000 rebel troops at New-Madrid under Col. GUNTER. Earthworks were being erected at a short distance from New-Madrid. JEFF. THOMPSON held no command there.

Sunday evening last, thirteen steamboats landed a strong force of National troops at Commerce, a few miles above Cairo, whose destination is supposed to be some point in Arkansas.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

A deserter from the rebel army arrived at Munfordsville to-day. He reports the National flag flying over Nashville, and that the rebels pretend to be concentrating 200,000 men at Murfreesboro, intending to give battle there.

The Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota this afternoon received two splendid flags from the loyal ladies of Louisville, in commemoration of their victory at Mill Spring, Jan. 9. Considerable enthusiasm attended the presentation.

ANOTHER TRIP OF THE GUNBOATS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Navy Department to-day received the following:

CAIRO, Feb. 24.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Lieut. Commanding GWYN, with the gunboat *Taylor*, has just arrived from Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, and reports the Union sentiment in South Tennessee and North Alabama to be very strong. I shall send him back to day, and will call for a regiment at Fort Henry to accompany the gunboat, which will aid the loyal people of those States to raise Union forces within their borders.

A. H. FOOTE,
Flag-Officer Commanding, &c.

GEN. BUCKNER AT INDIANAOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Gen. BUCKNER and Staff, including Majors Casby, Hays and Cassiday; Capts. Thos. J. Celay, Chas. Johnson and E. H. McDonald, and J. N. Gallagher, Gen. BUCKNER's private Secretary, reached here at 1 o'clock this morning, with 300 other prisoners, among whom are Major Cranbury, of Gen. TILGHMAN'S Staff; Major Herbert Dallam and Capt. Moorman of BUSHROD JOHNSON'S staff; Capt. Frank Manners, formerly of GARIBALDI'S staff; Capt. Ranes, Ingram Stanwitz, Joel Chapley, of Tennessee and Kentucky, Artillery and Infantry Surgeons Charles Widney and W. G. Owen, of Washington City. Among the prisoners arrived Sunday and yesterday, are Lieut.-Col. LYON, of the Eighth Kentucky; Col. JOHN M. LETLARS, Lieut.-Col. ABERNETHY, Fifty-third Tennessee, and Lieut.-Col. OVERTON.

Gen. BUCKNER is confined alone, in a room of the United States Court building.

There are now in this city, Lafayette and Terre Haute, nearly 6,000 prisoners.

The official list of the killed and wounded in the Indiana regiments at the battle of Fort Donelson, is as follows: Eleventh—killed 4, wounded 26; Twenty-fifth—killed 15, wounded 100; Thirty-first—8 wounded; Forty-fourth—9 wounded; Fifty-second—killed 3, wounded 62.

THE FORT DONELSON FIGHT.

THE LOSS IN GEN. MCLERNAND'S DIVISION.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The official returns show 321 killed, 1,058 wounded and 150 missing in Gen. MCLERNAND'S Division at the fight at Fort Donelson.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes from the Fort, on the 18th, as follows:

The number of field pieces taken in the Union victory here is much larger than heretofore telegraphed. We have at least 70 guns. Among them are bronze and iron rifled pieces, of English manufacture. TAYLOR'S Battery captured a beautiful rifled piece, an imitation of the Parrott, made in England, and two bronze rifled pieces.

The prisoners will amount to full fifteen thousand, all contrary assertions notwithstanding. The small arms captured amount to twenty thousand. So far as I can ascertain our (Federal) loss is as follows:

49th Illinois—Killed and wounded 40.
Taylor's Battery—1 killed and 4 wounded.
18th Illinois—Killed 45, about 60 wounded.
17th Illinois—Killed 4, wounded 20.
12th Iowa—Killed 3, wounded 22.
58th Ohio—Wounded 3.
14th Iowa—Killed 6, wounded 50.
2d Iowa—Killed 38, wounded 150.
9th Illinois—Killed 35, wounded 160.
41st Illinois—Killed 17, wounded 130.
20th Illinois—Killed 21, wounded 118.
30th Illinois—Killed 19, wounded 71.
8th Illinois—Killed 56, wounded 196.
31st Illinois—Killed 40, wounded 200.
12th Illinois—Killed 35, wounded 169.

The number of rebels killed is at the least calculation 800, and their wounded more than double that number.

Another correspondent of the same paper learns from a semi-official source that the Federal loss was 309 killed, 700 wounded and 241 missing—total 1,250. The bodies of the Eighth Illinois were all buried where they fell except a few which were brought away.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded on the gunboats:

ON THE ST. LOUIS.—*Killed*—Charles H. Baker, ship's cook.

Mortally Wounded—F. A. Riley, of Cincinnati, pilot, (since dead.)

Wounded—Flag-officer A. H. Foote (slightly;) R. J. Baldwin, pilot, (slightly;) Charles Smith, boatswain's mate, Antonio Caldwin, seaman, (very dangerously;) Thomas Kirkham, seaman; R. H. Medill, carpenter, W. S. Coon and John Thompson, seamen.

ON THE CARONDELET.—*Killed*—Albert Richardson, Joseph Laycock, Albert Markham and Wm. Duff, seamen—4.

Wounded—Wm. Hinton, of Cincinnati, pilot (since dead); Samuel Brooks, second assistant engineer, Owen Carty, James Plant, James Brown, Patrick Laughlin, Edward Green, Owen Curley, Henry Smith, Pat Sullivan, John Owen, Wm. B. Rooney, Thomas Burns, James McFadden, John Diamond, Amos Dutch, Richard Mahoney, Richard O'Brien, William Johnson, Patrick O'Brien, Wm. Thielman, Benj. Edger, Henry Anderson, Daniel F. Charles, John Doughty, John Murphy, and John McConnell, seamen; John Doherty, second master, and John McBride, ship's cook—29.

ON THE PITTSBURGH.—*Wounded*—Chas. Merwin and Geo. Smith, seamen—2.

ON THE LOUISVILLE.—*Killed*—James Curtis, E. W. Avilla, Charles Billips and John Williams—4.

Wounded—Michael Kelly, Wm. Higgins, E. S. Collins and Charles Might—5.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.
On the St. Louis	1	9
On the Carondelet	4	29
On the Pittsburgh	0	2
On the Louisville	4	5
Total	9	45

Two of the wounded have since died, changing the above to 11 killed, and 43 wounded.

The names of those wounded on board the *Carondelet*, on Thursday, the 11th, are: John Flaherty, Dennis Relay, Michael Riley, John Conner, Thomas Foley, Arthur Blackburn, Maurice Phillips, J. J. Kinney, and W. L. Reid.

GEN. MCLERNAND'S ORDER OF THE DAY.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
FORT DONELSON, Feb. 17, 1862.

FIELD ORDER NO. 145.—OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ADVANCE FORCES: You have continually led the way in the Valley of the Lower Mississippi, the Tennessee and the Cumberland. You have carried the flag of the Union further South than any other land forces marching from the interior toward the seaboard.

Being the first division to enter Fort Henry, you also pursued the enemy for miles, capturing from him in his flight six field pieces, many of his standards and flags, a number of prisoners, and a great quantity of military stores.

Following the enemy to this place, you were the first to encounter him outside of his intrenchments, and to drive him within them.

Pursuing your advantage, the next day, in the night, you advanced upon his lines, in the face of his works and batteries, and, for the time, silenced them.

The next day, skirmishing all along his left, you daringly charged upon his redoubts, under a deadly fire of grape and canister, and were only prevented from taking them by natural obstacles and the accumulated masses which hurried forward to defend them.

The next day, you extended your right, in the face of newly-erected batteries, quite to the Cumberland, thus investing his works for nearly two miles.

The next day after standing under arms for two days and nights, amid driving storms of snow and rain, and pinched by hunger, the enemy advanced in force to open the way to his escape.

By his own confession, formed in a column of ten successive regiments, he concentrated his attack upon a single point. You repulsed him repeatedly from 7 o'clock to 11 A. M., often driving back his formidable odds.

Thus, after three days' fighting, when your ammunition was exhausted, you fell back until it came up, and reformed a second line in his face.

Supported by fresh troops, under the lead of a brave and able officer, the enemy was again driven back, and by a combined advance from all sides was finally defeated. His unconditional surrender the next day consummated the victory.

Undiverted by any attack for near four hours from any other part of our lines, the enemy was left to concentrate his attack with superior numbers upon yours. Thus, while you were engaged for a longer time than any other of our forces, you were subjected to much greater loss.

The battle field testifies to your valor and constancy. Even the magnanimity of the enemy accords to you an unsurpassed heroism, and an enviable and brilliant share in the hardest fought battle and most decisive victory ever fought and won in the American continent.

Your trophies speak for themselves. They consist of many thousands of prisoners of war, forty pieces of cannon, and extensive magazines of all kinds of ordnance, Quartermaster's and Commissary stores.

The death knell of the rebellion is sounded. An army has been annihilated, and the way to Nashville and Memphis is opened. This memorious fact should, as it will, encourage you to persevere in the path of duty and of glory. It must alleviate your distress for your brave comrades who have fallen or been wounded. It will mitigate the grief of bereaved wives and mourning parents and kindred. It will be your claim to a place in the affection of your countrymen, and upon a blazoned page of history.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. MCCLERNAND, Commanding.
A. SCHWARTZ, Captain and Acting Chief of Staff.

THE SAD SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

The following private letter, written by a former *attaché* of the New-York Post-office, presents another side of the victory gained at Fort Donelson, from that which is generally contemplated:

FORT DONELSON, TENN., Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

MY DEAR FATHER: Sad, lonely and down-hearted, I attempt to write you a few lines, to let you know I am alive and unhurt. We have had a most bloody fight; there must have been five thousand to seven thousand men killed and wounded, on both sides. But the enemy surrendered on Saturday evening, we taking about thirteen thousand prisoners. But, dear father, the hardest part of the story is, that out of *eighty-five* men in my company, only *seven* came out—the most whosesale slaughter that was ever heard of.

My company was the color company, at which the rebels took particular aim; as fast as one man who carried it would be shot another would take his place; but the flag was brought through. Only one hundred and sixteen remain in the Eleventh Regiment uninjured.

Do not wonder, dear father, that I am downhearted. My boys all loved me, and need I say that, in looking at the poor remnant of my company—the men that I have taken so much pains to drill, the men that I thought so much of—now nearly all in their graves—I feel melancholy. But I do not complain; God spared my life, and for what, the future must tell. I will write you soon again. The Eleventh Regiment will, I think, (what is remaining,) be left to guard the prisoners at Cairo or Alton, whilst they recruit. Whether I shall attempt to raise another company, I do not know at present. Good bye. Let the folks at home know I am safe.

Yours, affectionately,
L. D. WADDELL, Captain Co. E, Eleventh Regiment Ill. Vol., (what is left of it.)
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Esq., New-York.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY

The Probable Evacuation of Columbus.

Mysterious Ending of a Reconnoissance from Cairo.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 24.

An expedition, composed of four iron-clad gunboats and two mortarboats, with the Twenty-seventh Illinois and a battalion of the Eighth Wisconsin regiments, made a reconnoissance down the river this morning and discovered that the rebels had seized all the flatboats and skiffs as far up as they dared to come. Also that there had been a movement among the troops at Columbus. Whether reinforcements had arrived was not learned.

The gunboats and mortarboats were getting into position on the Missouri side of the river, when a rebel steamer with a white flag made its appearance.

Some rebel officers came on board the *Cincinnati*, and a consultation took place lasting over two hours, with what result has not yet been made known, but the expedition has returned.

THE ADVANCE UPON CUMBERLAND GAP.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

FLAT LICK, KNOX COUNTY, KY., Feb. 14, 1862.

Here we are at "Flat Lick," some twenty miles from the much talked of "Cumberland Gap." Capt. KELSO left Somerset about two weeks previous to the battle near that place, and forming an independent company of mountaineers, attacked a squadron of rebel cavalry, upon the mountains near Goldsborough, the county seat of Campbell County, Tennessee, Capt. KELSO's force consisted of forty-five men, undisciplined, and armed with the old buck rifles, and a few of the army muskets. The rebels, on learning of the advance of the "Union boys," rallied about forty strong, but were repulsed with a loss of one killed and several wounded.

They were reinforced to upward of sixty strong, and came at us again, when they were driven back the second time, with three killed and more wounded. They rallied the third time, and were again driven back, and completely routed from the field, losing three more killed and a number wounded. They fled through the woods, and our men not being mounted could not pursue them. The only casualty upon the part of Capt. KELSO's men was one badly wounded, of which he may yet die. This fight occurred within forty miles of Knoxville.

You have, no doubt, seen an extract from Richmond papers giving an account of an engagement between the rebel cavalry of Col. WHITE and a Union company, upon the mountains of Morgan County. The killing which is there boasted of happens to be on the other side. We lost *none*, one wounded, though not dangerously. They lost from two to seven.

The rebels succeeded in carrying from the field a portion of their dead! Hence it is impossible to tell the precise exicut of their loss in killed and wounded. Many East Tennesseeans are crossing into camps, and joining the service. They state that the Union sentiment is still strong in all that country. There has been but few changes; and whenever the Union banner shall be planted upon Tennessee soil, a mighty uprising of the mhsses will take place.

A most horrible case of secession barbarity has just come to light. Col. PICKENS, State Senator, of whom mention is made in the correspondence between Col. WOOD and Secretary BENJAMIN, found in ZOLLICOFFER'S camp, and lately published, has been most brutally murdered. He was arrested, and taken to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he was confined in prison for some, time, on a chatge of treason against the Confederacy.

He was taken out and placed in the custody of a gang of land-pirates, who, it was pretended, were to convey him to some other point to have his case further investigated. They took the old patriot and started, but did not proceed far, until they reported him to have taken suddenly sick and died. But the facts turn out that he was taken off some distance, and the alternative presented to him to henceforth espouse the cause of rebellion, and give it the benefit of his influence and great popularity, or expiate his refusal (crime) by his life! He told them plainly, he did not recognize their Government, and told them he could not, and would not give his name and influence to any such cause! He told them that if his life must be taken for that, his offence, it must go; and he hoped in God that, from his blood and his grave, would grow up a holy and a patriotic ardor, that would infuse a spirit into his countrymen, which would avenge his death, and redeem his bleeding country. Upon this, they deliberately hung Col. PICKENS, after which they very *piously* sent his remains to his family.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, a glorious little victory has been made known. Our cavalry pickets went within one mile and a half of the rebel encampment at the Gap, and engaged the rebels, killing five and taking two prisoners, and completely routed them. This was this evening, about sunset.

L. C. H.

INTERESTING FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

On Feb. 10, the Third Division struck tents at Bacon Creek, and marched across Green River, crossing on the railroad bridge with our wagons. At night we encamped on the late battle-ground, where Col. TERRY fell. We remained at this point two days. The relics of the battle are still visible. I counted over twenty dead horses on the field, and conversed with several of the Germans engaged in the fight. They wore their laurels so nobly won with unusual modesty.

On the 13th we again struck tents, and started for this point. The first day we reached Bell's Tavern, which is immediately on this side of the railroad tunnel, seventeen miles this side of Green River. About five miles of the road was blockaded by felled trees, which retarded our progress, but very little, with our cavalry sappers and miners in advance. From Horse Cave to a point about six miles this side, every pond on the road had from one to six dead horses in it; and as these ponds were the only source to obtain a supply of water for the army, and as the day was extremely warm, our men suffered considerably. The citizens said that the TEXAS Rangers drove up their broken-down horses and shot them in the ponds, and that they dared not remove them, fearing they would be visited with punishment. I had heard much of outrages committed, but I did not before believe Americans capable of such a low mode of warfare. The railroad ties and rails were torn up and burned from the tunnel to a point about six miles above. The obstruction at the tunnel is a mere farce, and as no other injury has been done to the road, of importance, we expect to see the cars in four or five days. When we reached Bell's Tavern, we found the dépôt burning, and the landlord of the hotel "vamoosed the ranche." On the 14th, we marched twenty-three miles, expecting all the time to wade through fortifications and breastworks; but, to our happy surprise, we found nary fortification until we reached Barren, and nary Southern troop could be seen on the north side of the river. Our artillery was in the advance, and as they neared the river they discovered a train of cars about starting for Southern Dixie, loaded with provisions and soldiers. Bang went one of our guns, and such surprise and confusion and scattering never did exist before; one ball struck the dépôt, the second shot struck the engine and so disabled it that the train never did march. At this juncture the Southern troops commenced firing the train and dépôt, and several other buildings containing their provisions. An immense amount of army stores and supplies were burned. Guns in any quantity, pork, pickled beef, sugar, rice, &c., &c., were destroyed. We saved enough which escaped their fire to feed this division for three or four weeks. We captured one fine brass connon, six engines, a large lot of cars, tents, ambulances, &c.

The town has suffered less than is generally supposed; ten or twelve buildings will embrace all that were burned. The Southern army had an abundance of provisions and arms at this point—there is no question about it.

Two very intelligent citizens living here say that they had taken away about half of their stores. Both bridges were partially destroyed. The railroad and pike bridges are about three hundred yards apart, and were shot down instead of being burned. The abutments are unhurt, excepting the top corner is shot off from the the central railroad pier, but this is trifling. Our men crossed on a temporary foot bridge built over the ruins of the railroad irons, and in a boat. The sappers and miners are busily at work building a new bridge.

The town is nearly deserted, and has been for several months; nearly all—two-thirds, at least—of the private buildings have been used for hospitals. Their troops must have been very sickly, and their mortality very great, for there are three large burial-grounds filled with soldiers, and a very intelligent citizen tells me that in December they buried as many as fifty or sixty a day. Their strength is variously estimated, but from the best information I can gain, they had at one time about forty thousand men; a large portion of these were sixty days' men, who went home as soon as their time expired. They had six fortifications, one just on the other side of the river, of huge proportions, and built upon a grand scale. It is truly a magnificent work, and nothing but shells could ever have taken it.

The citizens left received us with a hearty welcome and great joy. I asked two or three "gentlemen of color" to whom they belonged, and if their masters were Secessionists or Union men. There was the same response from all—"Massa was a Secessionist, but he is a good Union man now." Our forces have conducted themselves in a decorous manner, excepting the Thirty-seventh Illinois Regiment. It ought to be drummed out of the service and sent home.

There is now a Provost Guard established throughout the town, and the citizens all alike, and their property, are protected.

It is said that when our first shot was fired at the dépôt, Generals HARDEE and HINDMAN were standing on the platform, and that they made a double quick retreat, and told their brave soldiers to follow them.

PRICE AGAIN DEFEATED.

His Army Driven from his Stronghold at Cross Hollow.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Gen. HALLECK, this morning, telegraphed Gen. MCCLELLAN as follows:

Gen. PRICE's army has been driven from his stronghold at Cross Hollow. The enemy left his sick and wounded, and such stores as he could not destroy. He burned his extensive barracks at that place, to prevent our troops occupying them. Gen. CURTIS says, most of our provisions, for the last few days, have been taken from the enemy.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A garrison court-martial convened on Monday on Governor's Island, and tried several prisoners charged with drunkenness and minor offences. The sentences will be read out as soon as confirmed.

In firing the salute from Castle William on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, several of the guns were not run out of the portholes, but were fired in the casemates, and the consequence was, the furniture of the Sergeant in charge of the Castle was considerably damaged, the nails in the floors were started, and the gunners were almost unfitted for duty by the tremendous concussion. It is said that the commanding officer would not sanction the firing of a salute until the last minute, and therefore there was not time to run all the guns out.

The sloop-of-war *Dacotah* and the iron-clad steamer *Monitor* were put into commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The *Dacotah* carries a Sergeant's guard of Marines. Great exertions are being made to get the *Monitor* off at once, and she will doubtless sail in a day or two.

The following is the official list of the *Dacotah's* officers: Commander, J. P. McKinstry; Lieut. and Executive officer, R. W. Mead, Jr.; Master, Sullivan Ames; Acting Masters, William Earle and William Mosslander; Assistant Surgeon, D. Bloodgood; Assistant Paymaster, Richard Washington; Chief Engineer, Philip Peltz; Second Assistant Engineers, E. Laws, H. S. Davids and W. H. Hopper; Third Assistants, G. W. Melville, J. H. Perry and G. P. Hunt; Acting Boatswain, G. C. Abbott; Acting Gunner, G. Edmond; Acting Master's Mates, William F. Goodwig, C. Frasher and C. H. Davidson.

The officers of the *Monitor* are as follows:

Lieutenant Commanding; JOHN S. WORDEN; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, S. D. Green; Acting Masters, L. N. Stodder and J. W. Webber; Acting Assistant Paymaster, William F. Keeler; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. C. Logue; First Assistant Engineer, Isaac Newton; Second Assistant, Albert S. Campbell; Third Assistants, R. W. Sands and M. T. Sunstrou; Acting Master's Mate, George Frederickson.

The officers lately attached to the steamer *Dawn* are instructed to report to Commodore PAULDING for orders, as that vessel will be sent to a New-York ship-yard for repairs.

All Acting Masters who have reported for duty, and have not been assigned to any duty in the Yard or on board the receiving-ship, will immediately report to Commander MEAD, on the *North Carolina*, for instruction in gunnery.

The gunboat *Cayuga* will sail as soon as the wind moderates. She was ordered to go last evening.

A NEW WAR VESSEL.

The iron-clad war-steamer, built at Mystic Conn., was recently launched, and now lies at Greenpoint, where she will receive her armament and be prepared for sea. She has nearly all her armor, and her engines are finished and partly in. It is expected she will be ready for service in one month from the present time. Her length is 200 feet over all, breadth 37 feet, and depth of hold 12½ feet. Her entire capacity is 1,000 tons.

The entire model is new. The vessel has been constructed under a contract of BUSHNELL & Co. with the Navy Department, and was designed by SAMUEL H. POOK, an experienced naval architect of Boston, who has superintended the construction on the part of the Government. The design was to so construct the sides that they should slope inward from the water's edge, and thus cause the missiles which should strike them to glance off. The sides of the vessel, and even the upper deck, present none but curved lines. Her sides, from the frame which lies on the keel, and the "build," two or three feet from the frame, are of solid white oak, about fifteen inches thick. This thickness extends two feet above the gun-deck. The walls extending to the upper deck, are, at the base, fourteen inches thick, and at the top thirteen inches—the whole being quite as solid as the sides proper. The width of the upper deck is but twenty-seven feet. The hull is pierced for eighteen guns, but it is not designed to use so large a number.

EVACUATION OF CHARLESTOWN, VA.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

While attempting to cross the ferry during the gale of yesterday, the boat swamped, and five soldiers and one citizen were drowned. The ferryman who was with Mr. KOHR when shot by the rebels, was the only one who escaped.

All secession families are evacuating the town of Charlestown, Va.

Three companies of rebel cavalry are the only enemy in sight. They are about three miles from the ferry.

MOVEMENTS OF GENS. HUNTER AND LANE.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Jan 25.

It is understood that Gen. HUNTER will leave here for St. Louis to-day, and Gen. LANE for Washington to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT MONROE.

Direct News from the Burnside Expedition.

The Skirmish at Winton, on the Chowan River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 24, *Via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The steamer *Baltimore*, which left here several days ago with ammunition for the Burnside Expedition, returned from Hatteras about 12 o'clock to-day, having left yesterday afternoon.

The news by the *Baltimore* is not of special interest.

The burning of Winton by the Federal forces is confirmed.

The Ninth New-York Regiment had made an expedition up the Chowan River with three gunboats, but having found the enemy in full force returned without making an attack.

The object of the expedition of the Ninth New-York Regiment was to destroy the railroad bridges on the Black-Water and Chowan River. The enemy, however, were discovered in large force at Winton, and no landing was made.

The enemy fired at our gunboats, and in retaliation the town was shelled.

Among the passengers by the *Baltimore* is CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, who was yesterday reported killed at Winton by the Southern papers.

The election ordered by the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, to take place on Saturday, resulted, as far as the returns have been received, in the re-election of Mr. FOSTER to Congress. The ordinances of the Convention were also ratified.

The greater part of the Burnside Expedition was still at Roanoke Island, and Gen. WILLIAMS' Brigade at Hatteras had received orders to proceed there.

The *S. R. Spaulding* left Roanoke Island on Friday, for Elizabeth City, with the prisoners taken by Gen. BURNSIDE. They were paroled for exchange.

The *Spaulding* had left Roanoke Island for Fortress Monroe, and will be due here to-morrow.

Capt. HOWARD'S Battery went to Newport's News to-day.

The *Mississippi*, from Boston, arrived here about noon to-day.

A fire broke out here in the building occupied by the negroes, opposite the hotel, about 4½ o'clock this afternoon, which, with all the adjoining buildings, was entirely destroyed. The buildings were of little value, and the loss is fully covered by insurance.

The laying of the telegraph cable was progressing satisfactorily at last accounts.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Its Final Passage Through Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Both Houses, yesterday, agreed to report to the Committee on Conference on the Treasury Note bill. It retains the provisions that the notes be redeemable in five years or payable in twenty years, at the pleasure of the Government; it also makes duties on imports payable in coin, and pledges it to the payment of the interest on the notes and bonds. It strikes out the pledge of public lands.

The only amendment made to the bill by the Committee of Conference at the second meeting to-day was of an important character, namely, to receive the $50,000,000 of demand notes heretofore authorized in payment of duties on imported goods, while, apart from these, such duties are to be paid in coin.

The following are portions of the bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress to-day, authorizing the issue of Notes and for the redemption or refunding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States. It only requires the signature of the President to become a law:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each.

Provided, however, that fifty millions of said notes shall be in lieu of the Demand Treasury Notes authorized to be issued by the act of July 17, 1861, which said Demand Notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable, and the notes herein provided for substituted for them; and provided further, that the amount of the two-thirds of notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of $150,000,000, and such notes herein authorized, shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts except duties on imports, and demands of every kind due to the United States except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid; and any holders of said United States Notes depositing any sum not less than $50, or some multiple of $50, with the Treasurer of the United States or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holders an equal amount of bonds of United States, coupons or registered, as may by said holders be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof; and such United States notes shall be received the same as coin at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotioted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be reissued, from time to time, as the exigencies of the public interests may require.

Section 5, as amended, reads as follows:

And be it further enacted, That all duties on imported goods which shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable, or in demand notes, heretofore authorized to be received and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund and applied as follows. [Here follow the particulars as before published.]

The remainder of the bill stands very nearly as before.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

The United States steam transport *Constitution*, Capt. FLETCHER, arrived on Monday evening, after a passage of six days. She does not bring any news of interest.

The troops were inactive. No movement of any sort had been made.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, Commander MCKEAN, had arrived from the Southwest Pass, also the United States gunboat *Kanawha*, from a cruise in the Gulf. The sloop-of-war *Hartford* was going in for Ship Island, from Fortress Monroe, as the *Constitution* was coming out.

THE RETURNING PRISONERS.

RECEPTION OF COL. LEE.

A meeting of the Sons of Massachusetts was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening, at 8 o'clock, to take measures to properly receive Col. WILLIAM RAYMOND LEE, and Surgeon REVERE, Captains BOWMAN and ROCKLAND, and other released officers and privates of the Massachusetts Fifteenth and Twentieth Regiments, on their arrival in this City. A number of the Sons of the Old Bay State were present, measures were adopted, and a Committee appointed to make arrangements for the fitting reception of the returning prisoners.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Niagara's Mails.

Important Documents Before the British Parliament.

The Correspondence between Yancey, Rost & Co., and Earl Russell.

The Question of the Nashville and Tuscarora.

Another Letter from Semmes, the Pirate.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston from Halifax at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, and her mails were forwarded by the 8:30 P. M. train due in this City at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The train was detained on the route, however, by a heavy fall of snow, and our news packages did not reach us until last evening.

We give considerable space this morning to the important documents recently laid before the British Parliament relating to the American question.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Slidell and the French Government—Shall he demand Immediate Recognition?—An Encounter of Secessionists and Loyalists—The Reception of the American Minister—Social Life, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

The American political news at this point is without interest, if we except the fact that our secession friends seem to be divided as to the line of conduct most proper to be adopted by Mr. SLIDELL toward the French Government. One party maintains that Mr. SLIDELL ought to boldly demand a recognition of the Confederacy, so as to make his position official, and if this be refused, to at once return home, with the declaration that the French Government would be made to recognize them in due course of time, by the force of events. This party very properly urges that, for their Ambassadors to hang about the skirts of this Court in a suppliant attitude, awaiting its bidding, is both undignified and impolitic. The other party, on the contrary, contend that Mr. SLIDELL ought not to present his demand till a favorable opportunity presents, and in order to seize this opportunity as it passes, he must quietly settle down and wait and watch. This latter course will probably be adopted.

Since there is no longer any talk of a foreign intervention in American affairs, there has been more animation here in American society. The number of families which remain abroad is quite considerable, but the greater proportion of them are retained by some special cause other than a want of patriotism. Many are in business; some have let their houses at home, and have taken long leases here; others are retained by the attentions required by an invalid or invalids; others of peculiar temperaments remain for climatic reasons, while a few, who own property both North and South, and mix in both societies, remain for political reasons. Paris is, in effect, the great rendezvous for the abnormal productions of political and social life the world over; its society is a mosaic of opposite nationalities, individualities, reputations and characters.

The other evening the Americans of both sections of the Union were brought together by accident, at a lecture-room, in the Rue de la Paix. The occasion was a public reading given by Mrs. KEY BLUNT, of Baltimore, sister of the late Mr. KEY, of Washington. The Secession people knew that the fair reader was of their political faith and turned out unanimously to hear her, while the Union people, who were not in the secret, also turned out liberally. The consequence was, that many friends and acquaintances who esteemed each other for their private qualities, but were divided on the question of politics, were thus brought face to face; and while between some there was a cold recognition, others avoided even a salutation. Mrs. SLIDELL and family were much remarked, and were very naturally much sought after, even by Northern eyes. On this question of political differences I should say, however, that there appears to be a deeper and more unrelenting hatred on the part of the Unionists toward the Secessionists than the contrary. But here Americans see the danger which menaces the Union, of being broken up into fragments and totally ruined by the act of the slaveholders; they see foreign Governments chuckling over the bursting of the great republican bubble, and ready to pounce upon the fragments; they see these Governments already treating the Monroe doctrine as an idle boast; and at the same time they see a portion of their citizens coming here to encourage these same Governments in the work of destruction they themselves commenced. On the other hand, the Secessionists know that they commenced the war, and they feel that in the place of the Northerners they would do as they are doing. Moreover, they have ceased to find in Mr. LINCOLN the scandal to civilization they at first imagined him, and in individual cases even go so far as to acknowledge that they have confidence in his honesty and uprightness.

Col. FULLER was at the Reading of Mrs. BLUNT, and protested to Unionists against the strictures which had been made in America against his secession speech delivered in London two months ago. He declared that the speech was incorrectly reported, and that he intended to have the errors corrected and his position more clearly defined. The Colonel, however, seems to be thoroughly imbued with the English opinions, for he considers the project of subduing the rebellion as a palpable impossibility.

The weekly receptions of the American Minister and the American Consul are very crowded and very gay. These intimate reunions are doubly welcome to Americans, in affording an opportunity to pay their respects to the popular representatives of their Governments here, and of exchanging opinions and views on the topics which are now uppermost in all minds. Mrs. and Miss DAYTON and Mrs. BIGELOW have won the hearts and good-will of all who enter their doors. At Mrs. DAYTON'S, while the seriously disposed people discuss the grave events of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3254. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The News of the Capture of Nashville Confirmed.

Advices Received by Gen. McClellan.

NO OPPOSITION TO GEN. BUELL'S OCCUPATION

The Rebels Fallen Back to Murfreesboro.

THE LATE BATTLE AT FORT DONELSON.

The Losses of the National Army.

THE FALL OF NASHVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Gen. McCLELLAN received a dispatch an hour since, from the West, *confirming the report that Nashville, Tenn., is taken by Gen. Buell's army, and stating that the rebels have fallen back on Murfreesboro, about thirty miles south of Nashville.*

THE NEWS FURTHER CONFIRMED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The *Republican's* Cairo dispatch says, *the occupation of Nashville is confirmed. Our troops took possession without opposition.* FLOYD fled as usual.

The report that Gov. Harris had ordered all the Tennessee troops to lay down their arms and go home is confirmed.

The Tennessee Legislature is called for next Monday.

No opposition to Union movements is made anywhere on the Cumberland.

It is reported that white flags are flying at Memphis.

THE ADVANCE OF BUELL.

We find the following paragraph, showing the proximity of Gen. BUELL to Nashville, as early as Friday last, the 21st, in the Louisville *Journal:*

We learn that Gen. BUELL, who has taken command in person, on the line of the railroad, had advanced yesterday within ten miles of Nashville. We are unadvised as to the resources of the rebels for making a stand at that point, where Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON is in command, but we cannot conceive that their routed, dispirited and demoralized troops can with stand our soldiers flushed with recent victories. We think the capital of Tennessee will soon be relieved from the rebel yoke.

THE REBELS FORTIFIED AT PINE BLUFF.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, February, 25th.

The following is a special dispatch to the TIMES, of this City: CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Feb. 24th.

An arrival from Fort Donelson reports that the enemy has strong fortifications on Pine Bluffs, twelve miles this side of Nashville, and were concentrating a large force there, and would make a desperate stand.

THE FORT DONELSON FIGHT.

THE LOSS IN GEN. M'CLERNAND'S DIVISION.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The official returns show 321 killed, 1,058 wounded and 150 missing in Gen. McCLERNAND'S Division at the fight at Fort Donelson.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes from the Fort, on the 16th, as follows:

The number of field pieces taken in the Union victory here is much larger than heretofore telegraphed. We have at least 70 guns. Among them are bronze and iron rifled pieces, of English manufacture. TAYLOR'S Battery captured a beautiful rifled piece, an imitation of the Parrott, made in England, and two bronze rifled pieces.

The prisoners will amount to full fifteen thousand, all contrary assertions notwithstanding. The small arms captured amount to twenty thousand. So far as I can ascertain our (Federal) loss is as follows:

49th Illinois—Killed and wounded 40.
Taylor's Battery—1 killed and 4 wounded.
18th Illinois—Killed 45, about 60 wounded.
17th Illinois—Killed 4, wounded 20.
12th Iowa—Killed 3, wounded 24.
58th Ohio—Wounded 3.
14th Iowa—Killed 6, wounded 50.
2d Iowa—Killed 38, wounded 150.
9th Illinois—Killed 25, wounded 160.
41st Illinois—Killed 17, wounded 130.
20th Illinois—Killed 21, wounded 118.
30th Illinois—Killed 10, wounded 71.
8th Illinois—Killed 56, wounded 196.
31st Illinois—Killed 40, wounded 200.
12th Illinois—Killed 35, wounded 109.

The number of rebels killed is at the least calculation 800, and their wounded more than double that number.

Another correspondent of the same paper learns from a semi-official source that the Federal loss was 309 killed, 700 wounded and 241 missing—total 1,250. The bodies of the Eighth Illinois were all buried where they fell except a few which were brought away.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded on the gunboats:

ON THE ST. LOUIS.—*Killed*—Charles H. Baker, ship's cook.

Mortally Wounded—F. A. Riley, of Cincinnati, pilot, (since dead.)

Wounded—Flag-officer A. H. Foote, (slightly;) R. J. Baldwin, pilot, (slightly;) Charles Smith, boatswain's mate, Antonio Caldwin, seaman, (very dangerously;) Thomas Kirkham, seaman; R. H. Medill, carpenter; W. S. Coon and John Thompson, seamen.

ON THE CARONDELET.—*Killed*—Albert Richardson, Joseph Laycock, Albert Markham and Wm. Duff, seamen—4.

Wounded—Wm. Hinton, of Cincinnati, pilot (since dead); Samuel Brooks, second assistant engineer; Owen Carty, James Plant, James Brown, Patrick Laughlin, Edward Green, Owen Curley, Henry Smith, Pat Sullivan, John Owen, Wm. B. Rooney, Thomas Burns, James McFadden, John Diamond, Amos Dutch, Richard Mahoney, Richard O'Brien, William Johnson, Patrick O'Brien, Wm. Thielman, Benj. Edger, Henry Anderson, Daniel F. Charles, John Doughty, John Murphy, and John McConnell, seamen; John Doherty, second master, and John McBride, ship's cook—20.

ON THE PITTSBURGH.—*Wounded*—Chas. Merwin and Geo. Smith, seamen—2.

ON THE LOUISVILLE.—*Killed*—James Curtis, E. W. Aztlin, Charles Billips and John Williams—4.

Wounded—Michael Kelly, Wm. Higgins, E. S. Collins and Charles Might—3.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.
On the St. Louis	1	9
On the Carondelet	4	29
On the Pittsburgh	0	2
On the Louisville	4	5
Total	9	45

Two of the wounded have since died, changing the above to 11 killed, and 43 wounded.

The names of those wounded on board the *Carondelet*, on Thursday, the 11th, are: John Flaherty, Dennis Relay, Michael Riley, John Conner, Thomas Foley, Arthur Blackburn, Maurice Phillips, J. J. Kinney, and W. L. Reid.

GEN. McCLERNAND'S ORDER OF THE DAY.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
FORT DONELSON, Feb. 17, 1862.

FIELD ORDER NO. 145.—OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ADVANCE FORCES: You have continually led the way in the Valley of the Lower Mississippi, the Tennessee and the Cumberland. You have carried the flag of the Union further South than any other land forces marching from the interior toward the seaboard.

Being the first division to enter Fort Henry, you also pursued the enemy for miles, capturing from him in his flight six field pieces, many of his standards and flags, a number of prisoners, and a great quantity of military stores.

Following the enemy to this place, you were the first to encounter him outside of his intrenchments, and to drive him within them.

Pursuing your advantage, the next day, in the night, you advanced upon his lines, in the face of his works and batteries, and, for the time, silenced them.

The next day, skirmishing all along his left, you daringly charged upon his redoubts, under a deadly fire of grape and canister, and were only prevented from taking them by natural obstacles and the accumulated masses which hurried forward to defend them.

The next day, you extended your right, in the face of newly-erected batteries, quite to the Cumberland, thus investing his works for nearly two miles.

The next day after standing under arms for two days and nights, amid driving storms of snow and rain, and pinched by hunger, the enemy advanced in force to open the way to his escape.

By his own confession, formed in a column of ten successive regiments, he concentrated his attack upon a single point. You repulsed him repeatedly from 7 o'clock to 11 A. M., often driving back his formidable odds.

Thus, after three days' fighting, when your ammunition was exhausted, you fell back until it came up, and reformed a second line in his face.

Supported by fresh troops, under the lead of a brave and able officer, the enemy was again driven back, and by a combined advance from all sides was finally defeated. His unconditional surrender the next day consummated the victory.

Undiverted by any attack for near four hours from any other part of our lines, the enemy was left to concentrate his attack with superior numbers upon yours. Thus, while you were engaged for a longer time than any other of our forces, you were subjected to much greater loss.

The battle field testifies to your valor and constancy. Even the magnanimity of the enemy accords to you an unsurpassed heroism, and an enviable and brilliant share in the hardest fought battle and most decisive victory ever fought and won in the American continent.

Your trophies speak for themselves. They consist of many thousands of prisoners of war, forty pieces of cannon, and extensive magazines of all kinds of ordnance, Quartermaster's and Commissary stores.

The death knell of the rebellion is sounded. An army has been annihilated, and the way to Nashville and Memphis is opened. This momentous fact should, as it will, encourage you to persevere in the path of duty and of glory. It must alleviate your distress for your brave comrades who have fallen or been wounded. It will mitigate the grief of bereaved wives and mourning parents and kindred. It will be your claim to a place in the affection of your countrymen, and upon a blazoned page of history.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. McCLERNAND, Commanding.
A. SCHWARTZ, Captain and Acting Chief of Staff.

THE SAD SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

The following private letter, written by a former *attaché* of the New-York Post-office, presents another side of the victory gained at Fort Donelson, from that which is generally contemplated:

FORT DONELSON, TENN., Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

MY DEAR FATHER: Sad, lonely and down-hearted, I attempt to write you a few lines, to let you know I am alive and unhurt. We have had a most bloody fight; there must have been five thousand to seven thousand men killed and wounded, on both sides. But the enemy surrendered on Saturday evening, we taking about thirteen thousand prisoners. But, dear father, the hardest part of the story is, that out of *eighty-five* men in my company, only *seven* came out—the most wholesale slaughter that was ever heard of.

My company was the color company, at which the rebels took particular aim; as fast as one man who carried it would be shot another would take his place; but the flag was brought through. Only one hundred and sixteen remain in the Eleventh Regiment uninjured.

Do not wonder, dear father, that I am downhearted. My boys all loved me, and need I say that, in looking at the poor remnant of my company—the men that I have taken so much pains to drill, the men that I thought so much of—now nearly all in their graves—I feel melancholy. But I do not complain; God spared my life, and for what, the future must tell. I will write you soon again. The Eleventh Regiment will, I think, (what is remaining,) be left to guard the prisoners at Cairo or Alton, whilst they recruit. Whether I shall attempt to raise another company, I do not know at present. Good bye. Let the folks at home know I am safe.

Yours, affectionately,
L. D. WADDELL, Captain Co. E. Eleventh Regiment Ill. Vol., (what is left of it.)

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Esq., New-York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A garrison court-martial convened on Monday on Governor's Island, and tried several prisoners charged with drunkenness and minor offences. The sentences will be read out as soon as confirmed.

In firing the salute from Castle William on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, several of the guns were not run out of the portholes, but were fired in the casemates, and the consequence was, the furniture of the Sergeant in charge of the Castle was considerably damaged, the nails in the floors were started, and the gunners were almost unfitted for duty by the tremendous concussion. It is said that the commanding officer would not sanction the firing of a salute until the last minute, and therefore there was not time to run all the guns out.

The sloop-of-war *Dacotah* and the iron-clad steamer *Monitor* were put into commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The *Dacotah* carries a Sergeant's guard of Marines. Great exertions are being made to get the *Monitor* off at once, and she will doubtless sail in a day or two.

The following is the official list of the *Dacotah's* officers: Commander, J. P. McKinstry; Lieut. and Executive officer, R. W. Mead, Jr.; Master, Sullivan Ames; Acting Masters, William Earle and William Moslander; Assistant Surgeon, D. Bloodgood; Assistant Paymaster, Richard Washington; Chief Engineer, Philip Peltz; Second Assistant Engineers, E. Laws, H. S. Davids and W. H. Hopper; Third Assistants, G. W. Melville, J. H. Perry and G. P. Hunt; Acting Boatswain, G. C. Abbott; Acting Gunner, G. Edmond; Acting Master's Mates, William F. Goodwig, C. Frasher and C. H. Davidson.

The officers of the *Monitor* are as follows:

Lieutenant Commanding, JOHN S. WORDEN; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, S. D. Green; Acting Masters, L. N. Stodder and J. W. Webber; Acting Assistant Paymaster, William F. Kecler; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. C. Logue; First Assistant Engineer, Isaac Newton; Second Assistant, Albert S. Campbell; Third Assistants, R. W. Sands and M. T. Sunstrou; Acting Master's Mate, George Frederickson.

The officers lately attached to the steamer *Dawn* are instructed to report to Commodore PAULDING for orders, as that vessel will be sent to a New-York ship-yard for repairs.

All Acting Masters who have reported for duty, and have not been assigned to any duty in the Yard or on board the receiving-ship, will immediately report to Commander MEAD, on the *North Carolina*, for instruction in gunnery.

The gunboat *Cayuga* will sail as soon as the wind moderates. She was ordered to go last evening.

A NEW WAR VESSEL.

The iron-clad war-steamer, built at Mystic Conn., was recently launched, and now lies at Greenpoint, where she will receive her armament and be prepared for sea. She has nearly all her armor, and her engines are finished and partly in. It is expected she will be ready for service in one month from the present time. Her length is 200 feet over all, breadth 37 feet, and depth of hold 12½ feet. Her entire capacity is 1,000 tons.

The entire model is new. The vessel has been constructed under a contract of BUSHNELL & Co. with the Navy Department, and was designed by SAMUEL H. POOR, an experienced naval architect of Boston, who has superintended the construction on the part of the Government. The design was to so construct the sides that they should slope inward from the water's edge, and thus cause the missiles which should strike them to glance off. The sides of the vessel, and even the upper deck, present none but curved lines. Her sides, from the frame which lies on the keel, and the "build," two or three feet from the frame, are of solid white oak, about fifteen inches thick. This thickness extends two feet above the gun-deck. The walls extending to the upper deck, are, at the base, fourteen inches thick, and at the top thirteen inches—the whole being quite as solid as the sides proper. The width of the upper deck is but twenty-seven feet. The hull is pierced for eighteen guns, but it is not designed to use so large a number.

New Senator from Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Feb. 24.

Gov. MORTON has appointed Ex-Gov. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, United States Senator, to fill the place of JESSE D. BRIGHT.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Probable Evacuation of Columbus.

Mysterious Ending of a Reconnoissance from Cairo.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 24.

An expedition, composed of four iron-clad gunboats and two mortarboats, with the Twenty-seventh Illinois and a battalion of the Eighth Wisconsin regiments, made a reconnoissance down the river this morning and discovered that the rebels had seized all the fishboats and skiffs as far up as they dared to come. Also that there had been a movement among the troops at Columbus. Whether reinforcements had arrived was not learned.

The gunboats and mortarboats were getting into position on the Missouri side of the river, when a rebel steamer with a white flag made its appearance.

Some rebel officers came on board the *Cincinnati*, and a consultation took place lasting over two hours, with what result has not yet been made known, but the expedition has returned.

THE ADVANCE UPON CUMBERLAND GAP.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

FLAT LICK, KNOX COUNTY, KY., Feb. 14, 1862.

Here we are at "Flat Lick," some twenty miles from the much talked of "Cumberland Gap." Capt. KELSO left Somerset about two weeks previous to the battle near that place, and forming an independent company of mountaineers, attacked a squadron of rebel cavalry, upon the mountains near Goldsborough, the county seat of Campbell County, Tennessee, Capt. KELSO's force consisted of forty-five men, undisciplined, and armed with the old buck rifles, and a few of the army muskets. The rebels, on learning of the advance of the "Union boys," rallied about forty strong, but were repulsed with a loss of one killed and several wounded.

They were reinforced to upward of sixty strong, and came at us again, when they were driven back the second time, with three killed and more wounded. They rallied the third time, and were again driven back, and completely routed from the field, losing three more killed and a number wounded. They fled through the woods, and our men not being mounted could not pursue them. The only casualty upon the part of Capt. KELSO's men was one badly wounded, of which he may yet die. This fight occurred within forty miles of Knoxville.

You have, no doubt, seen an extract from Richmond papers giving an account of an engagement between the rebel cavalry of Col. WARREN and a Union company, upon the mountains of Morgan County. The killing which is there boasted of happens to be on the other side. We lost *none*, one wounded, though not dangerously. They lost from two to seven.

The rebels succeeded in carrying from the field a portion of their dead! Hence it is impossible to tell the precise extent of their loss in killed and wounded. Many East Tennesseans are crossing into camps, and joining the service. They state that the Union sentiment is still strong in all that country. There has been but few changes; and whenever the Union banner shall be planted upon Tennessee soil, a mighty uprising of the masses will take place.

A most horrible case of secession barbarity has just come to light. Col. PICKENS, State Senator, of whom mention is made in the correspondence between Col. WOOD and Secretary BENJAMIN, found in ZOLLICOFFER'S camp, and lately published, has been most brutally murdered. He was arrested, and taken to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he was confined in prison for some time, on a charge of treason against the Confederacy.

He was taken out and placed in the custody of a gang of land-pirates, who, it was pretended, were to convey him to some other point to have his case further investigated. They took the old patriot and started, but did not proceed far, until they reported him to have taken suddenly sick and died. But the facts turn out that he was taken off some distance, and the alternative presented to him to henceforth espouse the cause of rebellion, and give it the benefit of his influence and great popularity, or expiate his refusal (crime) by his life. He told them plainly, he did not recognize their Government, and told them he could not, and would not give his name and influence to any such cause! He told them that if his life must be taken for that, his offence, it must go; and he hoped in God that, from his blood and his grave, would grow up a holy and a patriotic ardor, that would infuse a spirit into his countrymen, which would avenge his death, and redeem his bleeding country. Upon this, they deliberately hung Col. PICKENS, after which they very *piously* sent his remains to his family.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, a glorious little victory has been made known. Our cavalry pickets went within one mile and a half of the rebel encampment at the Gap, and engaged the rebels, killing five and taking two prisoners, and completely routed them. This was this evening, about sunset.

L. C. H.

INTERESTING FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

On Feb. 10, the Third Division struck tents at Bacon Creek, and marched across Green River, crossing on the railroad bridge with our wagons. At night we encamped on the late battle-ground, where Col. TERRY fell. We remained at this point two days. The relics of the battle are still visible. I counted over twenty dead horses on the field, and conversed with several of the Germans engaged in the fight. They wore their laurels so nobly won with unusual modesty.

On the 13th we again struck tents, and started for this point. The first day we reached Bell's Tavern, which is immediately on this side of the railroad tunnel, seventeen miles this side of Green River. About five miles of the road was blockaded by felled trees, which retarded our progress, but very little, with our cavalry sappers and miners in advance. From Horse Cave to a point about six miles this side, every pond on the road had from one to six dead horses in it; and as these ponds were the only source to obtain a supply of water for the army, and as the day was extremely warm, our men suffered considerably. The citizens said that the Texas Rangers drove up their broken-down horses and shot them in the ponds, and that they dared not remove them, fearing they would be visited with punishment. I had heard much of outrages committed, but I did not before believe Americans capable of such a low mode of warfare. The railroad ties and rails were torn up and burned from the tunnel to a point about six miles above. The obstruction at the tunnel is a mere farce, and as no other injury has been done to the road, of importance, we expect to see the cars in four or five days. When we reached Bell's Tavern, we found the depôt burning, and the landlord of the hotel "vamoosed the ranche." On the 14th, we marched twenty-three miles, expecting all the time to wade through fortifications and breastworks; but, to our happy surprise, we found nary fortification until we reached Barren, and nary Southern troop could be seen on the north side of the river. Our artillery was in the advance, and as they neared the river they discovered a train of cars about starting for Southern Dixie, loaded with provisions and soldiers. Bang went one of our guns, and such surprise and confusion and scattering never did exist before; one ball struck the depôt, the second shot struck the engine and so disabled it that the train never did march. At this juncture the Southern troops commenced firing the train and depôt, and several other buildings containing their provisions. An immense amount of army stores and supplies were burned. Guns in any quantity, pork, pickled beef, sugar, rice, &c., &c., were destroyed. We saved enough which escaped their fire to feed this division for three or four weeks. We captured one fine brass cannon, six engines, a large lot of cars, tents, ambulances, &c.

The town has suffered less than is generally supposed; ten or twelve buildings will embrace all that were burned. The Southern army had an abundance of provisions and arms at this point—there is no question about it.

Two very intelligent citizens living here say that they had taken away about half of their stores. Both bridges were partially destroyed. The railroad and pike bridges are about three hundred yards apart, and were shot down instead of being burned. The abutments are uninjured, excepting the top corner is shot off from the the central railroad pier, but this is trifling. Our men crossed on a temporary foot bridge built over the ruins of the railroad irons, and in a boat. The sappers and miners are busily at work building a new bridge.

The town is nearly deserted, and has been for several months; nearly all—two-thirds, at least—of the private buildings have been used for hospitals. Their troops must have been very sickly, and their mortality very great, for there are three large burial-grounds filled with soldiers, and a very intelligent citizen tells me that in December they buried as many as fifty or sixty a day. Their strength is variously estimated, but from the best information I can gain, they had at one time about forty thousand men; a large portion of these were sixty days' men, who went home as soon as their time expired. They had six fortifications, one just on the other side of the river, of huge proportions, and built upon a grand scale. It is truly a magnificent work, and nothing but shells could ever have taken it.

The citizens left received us with a hearty welcome and great joy. I asked two or three "gentlemen of color" to whom they belonged, and if their masters were Secessionists or Union men. There was the same response from all—"Massa was a Secessionist, but he is a good Union man now." Our forces have conducted themselves in a decorous manner, excepting the Thirty-seventh Illinois Regiment. It ought to be drummed out of the service and sent home.

There is now a Provost Guard established throughout the town, and the citizens all alike, and their property, are protected.

It is said that when our first shot was fired at the depôt, Generals HARDEE and HINDMAN were standing on the platform, and that they made a double quick retreat, and told their brave soldiers to follow them.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT MONROE.

Direct News from the Burnside Expedition.

The Skirmish at Winton, on the Chowan River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 24, *Via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The steamer *Baltimore*, which left here several days ago with ammunition for the Burnside Expedition, returned from Hatteras about 12 o'clock to-day, having left yesterday afternoon.

The news by the *Baltimore* is not of special interest.

The burning of Winton by the Federal forces is confirmed.

The Ninth New-York Regiment had made an expedition up the Chowan River with three gunboats, but having found the enemy in full force returned without making an attack.

The object of the expedition of the Ninth New-York Regiment was to destroy the railroad bridges on the Black-Water and Chowan River. The enemy, however, were discovered in large force at Winton, and no landing was made.

The enemy fired at our gunboats, and in retaliation the town was shelled.

Among the passengers by the *Baltimore* is CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, who was yesterday reported killed at Winton by the Southern papers.

The election ordered by the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, to take place on Saturday, resulted, as far as the returns have been received, in the re-election of Mr. FOSTER to Congress. The ordinances of the Convention were also ratified.

The greater part of the Burnside Expedition was still at Roanoke Island, and Gen. WILLIAMS' Brigade at Hatteras had received orders to proceed there.

The *S. R. Spaulding* left Roanoke Island on Friday, for Elizabeth City, with the prisoners taken by Gen. BURNSIDE. They were paroled for exchange.

The *Spaulding* had left Roanoke Island for Fortress Monroe, and will be due here to-morrow.

Capt. HOWARD'S Battery went to Newport's News to-day.

The *Mississippi*, from Boston, arrived here about noon to-day.

A fire broke out here in the building occupied by the negroes, opposite the hotel, about 4¾ o'clock this afternoon, which, with all the adjoining buildings, was entirely destroyed. The buildings were of little value, and the loss is fully covered by insurance.

The laying of the telegraph cable was progressing satisfactorily at last accounts.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Impeachment of the Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State—Uncertainty as to who will be Acting-Governor—Sketch of Gov. Robinson—His Character and History—The Hunter-Lane Imbroglio—Gen. Lane's Resignation Undetermined, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TOPEKA, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

The week ends here in a fever of excitement. We have news from the East which stirs the old enthusiasm for the cause, well-nigh smothered by inaction, timidity, treachery and corruption; the rose-color of hope again invests the future, as the movements at Fort Henry and Roanoke Island indicate life in those great coils which seemed fossilizing under the policy of the Government. We are not allowed, however to abandon ourselves to the joy inspired by the bulletins of victory, for they reach us at a moment when we are overcome with astonishment and mortification, at the events transpiring in our midst. Acting on the evidence submitted with the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the "Bond Swindle," the House of Representatives have solemnly resolved on the *impeachment*, for high misdemeanors, of the Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State. It is understood, also, that the impeachment of the Treasurer will soon follow.

Partially prepared as was the public for this result, by the rumors which no secrecy could prevent, still its consummation bewilders and astounds us. That an impeachment of one or more officers might be made, after a tedious investigation and a severe conflict, was considered likely; but that evidence so damaging should be procured, and public indignation made so manifest, that all three of the officers, on the very day that the Report was submitted, should be charged with high misdemeanors by a *unanimous* vote of the House, was not expected, even by the most bitter of their accusers.

The occasion, though destitute of all superficial accessories of solemnity, was impressive in the extreme. The plain chamber was as unpretending in its architecture as possible; neither arch, nor cornice nor statue nor historic painting added anything of artificial effect to the intrinsic interest of the act. Sixty-five representatives of the people were seated in plain chairs, behind plainer tables; and the only outward emblem of Government was the American flag, festooned over the chair of the Speaker. The Senate had adjourned to witness the proceedings, and its members were accommodated with seats within the Pine railing that hedged in the legislative wisdom from the undistinguished crowd; and the same discrimination was chivalrously exercised in favor of such ladies as the occasion had attracted to the Hall. The lobby was filled with spectators, anxious to witness a scene so rare, and one destined to exert so powerful an influence upon the history of the young State.

The report of the Committee of Investigation was made by its Chairman, Judge ANDERSON, a tall, dark-eyed and bearded man, with the most absolutely honest, direct, and practical ideas. He briefly went over the evidence submitted, pointing out its coherencies and logical results, and demanding, at the close of his remarks, the passage of a resolution of impeachment embodied in the report. Other speeches, short, clear and emphatic, were made by several members. Some dissussion was had upon the necessary steps of the proceedings, and one member suggested that the report be laid over for a week, in order that the House might approach the subject with greater deliberation and reflection. The motion met with but the slightest favor. The debate was marked by dignity, earnestness and determination; very little of mere buncombe tarnished the grave intelligence that seemed to inspire each man's action. The question was finally reached on the resolution of impeachment, and so deep was the interest in the audience, that a whisper could be heard in the large room while the vote was being taken. The Clerk commenced to call the roll of members; and as the emphatic "Aye" answered the name of each member present, men looked at one another in astonishment, that not one in that body, where but lately there was a strong and active minority, had enough faith in either of the accused parties, or of the hardihood of partisanship, to record his vote against an indictment so summary in its conclusion and so overwhelming in its moral effect.

This morning, a Committee of the House proceeded to the Chamber of the Senate, and there, through their Chairman, Hon. SIDNEY CLARK, notified that body that the House had impeached CHARLES ROBINSON, Governor; GEORGE S. HILLYER, Auditor, and JOHN W. ROBINSON, Secretary of State, of high misdemeanors in office, and would, on a future occasion, furnish separate specifications of the charges made.

The trial before the Senate, will follow in due time. What will be its result, is far from certain; though I apprehend that it will produce the conviction of at least one of the accused parties, and perhaps the whole.

In the meantime, according to the provisions of the Constitution, the Gubernatorial duties will devolve on the Lieut.-Governor, JOSEPH P. ROOT. But the House has already shown an indisposition to recognise his authority, on account of his having accepted a commission in the army, which, it is claimed, vacates his office. Should the majority sustain this view, the House and Senate may become directly at issue; or should the Senate yield, the duties of Governor would devolve on the President of the Senate, *pro tem.*, Hon. EDWARD LYNDE. But Mr. LYNDE is also charged with having held a military commission, which, under the same theory, would vacate his seat; and the office would then descend to the Speaker of the House, Hon. M. S. ADAMS. Such are the uncertainties which now surround the exercise of the Gubernatorial functions.]

Never, perhaps, has a man more recklessly squandered his political capital than CHARLES ROBINSON. Coming to Kansas in 1854, from New-England, chief agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, his position, political principles and personal qualities gave him rank at once as a popular leader. Strictly temperate in his habits, the apparent austerity of his morals was not greater than the liberality of his political principles. Strongly Anti-Slavery, and with antecedents that seemed to prove him an honest believer in the generous creed of human progress, it is not strange that he speedily won the confidence of a people inspired by the principles which he professed. Gifted with a commanding presence, a frank and pleasing countenance, and a genial and friendly address, his personal popularity kept pace with his political influence, and became one of its most effectual supports. When Col. LANE commenced his struggle for the leadership in 1855, he found in ROBINSON an opponent of subtlety and will equal to his own, and possessing a personal character and political radicalism that gave him an immense advantage. But ROBINSON, with all his ability—unquestionably great—is strikingly deficient in tact and prudence; and the people had begun to become tired of his blunders before they discovered the unsoundness of his principles. His first great error was the cold-blooded sacrifice of influential and faithful friends, whose devotion had known no bounds; his first desertion of political principles was his semi-indorsement of the English bill, in which he showed a willingness to barter the rights of the people for advantages of a pecuniary nature. It was his defence of those rights which had made him a popular oracle; and his willingness to abandon them, at a moment when the people themselves were ready to sacrifice, for their maintenance, ease, property and even life itself, gave a shock to public sentiment from which it has never recovered. He barely overcame the distrust thus created, so as to secure the nomination for Governor under the Wyandot Constitution; and it is safe to say that his success in that effort was owing to the recollection of his services and sufferings during the early years of the Kansas struggle. The people, proud of their history, and conscious of their own security, could not believe him false to the cause whose foremost champion he had been.

Since that election, many circumstances have occurred to diminish the number of his adherents. His connection with the Territorial "Bond swindle," so called, of 1859; his testimony, given before the Congressional John Brown Committee, in which he is believed gratuitously to have slandered political opponents and former friends; and now his unquestionable implication in the frauds on the State Treasury, which it was one of his official duties to protect—all have tended to excite against him a hostility of the most intense character. More than this, his general course has been such as to produce on the popular mind a conviction that he is totally destitute of honesty, honor and good faith. His ingratitude to friends is open and confessed; yet is it surpassed by his treachery to the people, whose confidence he secured only that he might betray it—and whose interests he has never scrupled to sacrifice in order to promote his own. The most reckless perversion of power to private ends; the shameless abuse of official patronage; the sale of offices for his personal aggrandizement; the unremitting robbery of the people to fill his own coffers—these are some of the counts in the grand indictment, on which this man has already been tried at the bar of public opinion, and sentenced to a life-penalty of opprobrium, and his memory condemned to bear the ineffaceable brand of infamy. With his own hands he has dug his political grave; of his own choice he has selected the cerements of corruption for his winding sheet. Henceforth, in Kansas, there will be no more a "Robinson Party."

The Hunter-Lane *imbroglio* remain unsettled. It is idle to predict the result, in case Gen. LANE does not secure the Department. He may arrange with Gen. HUNTER to go with him on the expedition, or he may return to the Senate. In case he goes on the expedition, it may be as a Brigadier-General or it may be as a private citizen. I do not think any one is perfectly possessed of Gen. LANE's plans, not even himself. Much is left to circumstance, "that unspiritual god and miscreator," and the end no one can foresee.

J. M. W.

SECRETARY STANTON AND GEN. McCLELLAN.

The following card appears in the Philadelphia *North American:*

"The paragraph in the report of the Railroad Convention, at Washington, which alleged that the Secretary of War in his speech there paid (a high compliment to Gen. McCLELLAN and 'his gigantic plans,' &c., is now well ascertained to have been a forgery. The Secretary never said anything of the kind, and the statement seems to have been put in his mouth by somebody for effect. The censorship of the telegraph by military authorities tampers thus with the Press reports continually, and is a gross outrage.

The foregoing appeared in your summary of to-day, and is as obnoxious to criticism as the original article.

The facts are, that the original telegram of the first day's proceedings in the Convention was carefully prepared by an officer of that body, and sent to the office of the Associated Press; another member of the Convention called at their office, and, after perusing the paper, added the fancy paragraph of which so much complaint has justly been made.

The writer sat at the Convention by the side of Gen. McCLELLAN, and within three feet of Mr. STANTON, and listened attentively to the words as they dropped from the latter gentleman's lips. While he spoke in terms complimentary of the gallant young General at his side, the allusion was not in the terms set forth by the poetical fancy of the author of the objectionable sentence in the first report.

The address of Mr. STANTON was esteemed by the Convention to be tersely to the purpose, patriotic and proper in all respects, and was effectively responded to by the acts of that body, who have placed it out of the power of any corporation to plunder the Government by excessive charges on transportation hereafter. Respectfully,

A MEMBER OF THE CONVENTION.

FEB. 24.

MR. CHASE AND THE LEGAL TENDER CLAUSE.

Secretary CHASE has written the following letter to a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 17.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your letter of the 10th inst., inclosing the resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, approving the Treasury Note bill now before Congress, and pledging the support of the merchants of Cincinnati to the financial measures necessary to the prompt and vigorous suppression of the rebellion.

The legal-tender clause of the bill referred to received my sanction and support, as a measure of imperative necessity. The cordial approval of it by the influential body you represent, confirms my convictions of the wisdom of the measure; and the generous proffer of support to the financial measure made necessary by the existing crisis, encourages my efforts to serve the country in the responsible and laborious position, intrusted to me.

Permit me to thank the Chamber for its prompt and timely action.

With great respect, yours truly,

JOHN A. GANO, &c., Cincinnati. S. P. CHASE.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Niagara's Mails.

Important Documents Before the British Parliament.

The Correspondence between Yancey, Rost & Co., and Earl Russell.

The Question of the Nashville and Tuscarora.

Another Letter from Semmes, the Pirate.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston from Halifax at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, and her mails were forwarded by the 8:30 P. M. train due in this City at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The train was detained on the route, however, by a heavy fall of snow, and our news packages did not reach us until last evening.

We give considerable space this morning to the important documents recently laid before the British Parliament relating to the American question.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Slidell and the French Government—Shall he demand Immediate Recognition?—An Encounter of Secessionists and Loyalists—The Reception of the American Minister—Social Life, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

The American political news at this point is without interest, if we except the fact that our secession friends seem to be divided as to the line of conduct most proper to be adopted by Mr. SLIDELL toward the French Government. One party maintains that Mr. SLIDELL ought to boldly demand a recognition of the Confederacy, so as to make his position official, and if this be refused, to at once return home, with the declaration that the French Government would be made to recognize them in due course of time, by the force of events. This party very properly urges that, for their Ambassadors to hang about the skirts of this Court in a suppliant attitude, awaiting its bidding, is both undignified and impolitic. The other party, on the contrary, contend that Mr. SLIDELL ought not to present his demand till a favorable opportunity presents, and in order to seize this opportunity as it passes, he must quietly settle down and wait and watch. This latter course will probably be adopted.

Since there is no longer any talk of a foreign intervention in American affairs, there has been more animation here in American society. The number of families which remain abroad is quite considerable, but the greater proportion of them are retained by some special cause other than a want of patriotism. Many are in business; some have let their houses at home, and have taken long leases here; others are retained by the attentions required by an invalid or invalids; others of peculiar temperaments remain for climatic reasons, while a few, who own property both North and South, and mix in both societies, remain for political reasons. Paris is, in effect, the great rendezvous for the abnormal productions of political and social life the world over; its society is a mosaic of opposite nationalities, individualities, reputations and characters.

The other evening the Americans of both sections of the Union were brought together by accident, at a lecture-room, in the Rue de la Paix. The occasion was a public reading given by Mrs. KEY BLUNT, of Baltimore, sister of the late Mr. KEY, of Washington. The Secession people knew that the fair reader was of their political faith and turned out unanimously to hear her, while the Union people, who were not in the secret, also turned out liberally. The consequence was, that many friends and acquaintances who esteemed each other for their private qualities, but were divided on the question of politics, were thus brought face to face; and while between some there was a cold recognition, others avoided even a salutation. Mrs. SLIDELL and family were much remarked, and were very naturally much sought after, even by Northern eyes. On this question of political differences I should say, however, that there appears to be a deeper and more unrelenting hatred on the part of the Unionists toward the Secessionists than the contrary. But here Americans see the danger which menaces the Union, of being broken up into fragments and totally ruined by the act of the slaveholders; they see foreign Governments chuckling over the bursting of the great republican bubble, and ready to pounce upon the fragments; they see these Governments already treating the Monroe doctrine as an idle boast; and at the same time they see a portion of their citizens coming here to encourage these same Governments in the work of destruction they themselves commenced. On the other hand, the Secessionists know that they commenced the war, and they feel that in the place of the Northerners they would do as they are doing. Moreover, they have ceased to find in Mr. LINCOLN the scandal to civilization they at first imagined him, and in individual cases even go so far as to ackn

the purpose of curing all sorts of diseases and deformities, and such has been the reputation of this now sacred spring, that quite a commerce has sprung up in the exportation of the water to foreign countries. Only as a subsidiary question, foreign Governments have been much perplexed to decide whether this water should pay duty like other worldly merchandise or not. This miracle has been the laughing stock of the profane world ever since its discovery, and many people have visited the wonderful spring in order to see and study the groups of credulous pilgrims who flocked daily to the spring from all parts of France. The general impression seemed to be that the affair was a *ruse* of the priesthood of Tarbes, by which to raise money enough to build a church; but however this may be, according to Catholic authority, we have now arrived at the truth. The Bishop of Tarbes has just published to the world a long manifesto, in which he declares that when the miracle of the grotto of Lourdes was first announced and then laughed at, he instituted an inquest, composed of learned and conscientious ecclesiastics, to investigate and report upon the truth or falsity of the miracle. The jury of inquest have now reported the result of their labors, and they declare that it is proven that the Virgin Mary did appear to the young girl BERNADETTE, that the miracle is a true one, and that the waters of the spring of Lourdes are henceforth to be held and regarded as sacred. The Bishop forgets to add what are the diseases most susceptible to the curative influences of this new agent, and what are the best routes of approach for travelers.

The police of Paris is certainly the best in the world, but the police of the French Departments is quite another thing. You have no doubt seen the proceedings of a trial near Lyons, in which a man named DUMOLARD has been charged with more murders, perhaps, than any other man who ever appeared at the bar of justice. This man, who seems to have been a sort of Procrustes, or vampire, borrowed from the fantastic creations of the poets, adopted for amusement the assassination of servant girls, of whom something like a dozen have been found buried in the woods, while quite as many, upon whom attempts were made, were in court to testify against the monster. These murders and attempts at murders have all taken place within ten years, all within the same Department, all in the same way; the assassin was always dressed and looked much the same; he was well known in the vicinity; the girls who escaped his lasso, for this was his favorite weapon, generally reported the attempt to the authorities, and yet this human monster escaped till a few months ago. The thing is almost incredible, and would be totally impossible in any country district in America or England. DUMOLARD has been condemned to be guillotined on the public place of the town near which most of his crimes were committed.

The Mormons have established a dépôt or lecture-room for the propagandism of their faith at Courbevoie, in the suburbs of Paris. They might as well have pitched their tent in the centre of the town, for surely they would find no ground better prepared for the practice of their faith than this very City of Paris.

MALAKOFF.

IMPORTANT REBEL MANIFESTO.

An Appeal for Recognition.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MESSRS. YANCEY, ROST AND MANN, AND EARL RUSSELL.

No. 15 Half Moon-street, LONDON, Aug. 14, 1861.

The undersigned, as your Lordship has already on one or two occasions been verbally and unofficially informed, were appointed, on the 16th of March last, a Commission to Her Britannic Majesty's Government by the President of the Confederate States of America.

The undersigned were instructed to represent to your Lordship that seven of the sovereign States of the late American Union, for just and sufficient reasons, and in full accordance with the great principle of self-government, had thrown off the authority of that Union, and formed a Confederacy, which they had styled the "Confederate States of America." They were further instructed to ask Her Majesty's Government to recognise the fact of the existence of this new Power in the world, and also to inform it that they were fully empowered to negotiate with it a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.

At an early day after the arrival of the undersigned in London, at an informal interview which your Lordship was pleased to accord them, they informed your Lordship of the object of their mission, and endeavored to impress upon your Lordship, that the action of the seven Confederate States had been based upon repeated attempts on the part of the Federal Government, and many of the more Northern States which composed the late Union, during a series of years which extended over near half a century, to rule the people of the Southern section of that Union by means of the unconstitutional exercise of power; and that secession from that Union had been resorted to as in the opinion of the seceding States the best and surest mode of saving the liberties, which their Federal and State Constitutions were designed to secure to them. They also endeavored to place before your lordship satisfactory evidence that the justice of this great movement upon the part of the cotton States, was so palpable that it would be indorsed by many, if not by all, of the Southern States which were then adhering to the Union, which would sooner or later become convinced that the security of their rights could only be maintained by pursuing the like process of secession from the late Federal Union, and accession to the Constitution and Government of the Confederate States of America.

They were especially desirous of convincing your Lordship, and laid before your Lordship reasons for their belief, that the people of the seceding States had violated no principle of allegiance in their act of secession, but, on the contrary, had been true to that high duty which all citizens owe to that sovereignty which is the supreme fount of power in a State, no matter what may be the particular form of government under which they live; they were careful to show to your Lordship, however, that the idea of American sovereignty was different from that entertained in Great Britain and Europe; that whereas in the great Eastern hemisphere generally sovereignty was deemed to exist in the Government, the founders of the North American States had solemnly declared, and upon that declaration had built up American institutions, that "Governments were instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, (security to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,) it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government.'

The undersigned assumed it to be incontrovertible, in order to give practical vitality to this declaration, that the people who were declared to possess this right "to alter or to abolish" such oppressive Government must be the people whose rights such Government either assailed or no longer protected. Whether that Government should be administered by one tyrant or the more heartless and equally effectual despotism of a sectional and tyrannical majority could make no difference in the application of the principle. When the people who thus at in "abolishing" their form of Government are not mere self-constituted assemblages of disaffected individuals, but the sovereign people of great States, each possessing separate Constitutions, and legislative and executive powers acting in modes prescribed by those Constitutions, and taking votes under form and by virtue of law, the minority yielding cheerfully to the decision of the majority as to the question of redress, it became clear that, whatever might be European views as to such action if developed in Europe, the seceding States were amply justified by the great American principles of self-government proclaimed by their ancestors in 1776. They submitted that, so far from the principle of American allegiance having been violated by the people of the seceding States, in those States alone is that principle upheld whereby the actions of men claiming to be the representatives of the men of 1776 are to be guided and justified, and that the people and Government of the States upholding Mr. LINCOLN in his war upon the Confederate States are alone the traitors to that great political truth, and as such must be judged by an impartial world.

In connection with this view, the undersigned explained to your Lordship the unity, the deliberation, the moderation and regard for personal and public right, the absence of undue popular commotion during the process of secession, the daily and ordinary administration of the laws in every department of justice, all of which were distinguished features of this grand movement. They expatiated upon the great extent of fertile country over which the Confederate States exercised jurisdiction, producing in ample quantity every variety of cereal necessary to the support of their inhabitants, the great value of the products of cotton and tobacco, grown by them, the number and character of their people; and they submitted to your Lordship that all of these political and material facts demonstrated to the nations of the world that the action of the Confederate States of America was not that of rebels, subject to be dealt with as traitors and pirates by their enemy, but the dignified and solemn conduct of a belligerent Power, struggling, with wisdom and energy, to assume a place among the great States of the civilized world, upon a broad and just principle which commended itself to that world's respect.

The undersigned have witnessed with pleasure that the view which, in their first interview, they pressed upon your Lordship as to the undoubted right of the Confederate States, under the law of nations, to be treated as a belligerent Power, and the monstrous assertion of the Government of Washington, of its right to treat their citizens found in arms upon land or sea as rebels and pirates, have met with the concurrence of Her Britannic Majesty's Government; and that the moral weight of this great and Christian people has been thus thrown into the scale to prevent the barbarous and inhuman spectacle of war between citizens so lately claiming a common country, conducted upon principles which would have been a disgrace to the age in which we live.

The undersigned, however, received with some surprise and regret the proval of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to its order to the observance of a strict neutrality, the public and private armed vessels of neither of the contending parties would be permitted to enter Her Majesty's ports with prizes. The undersigned do not contest the right of the British Government to make such regulations, but have been disposed to think that it has been unusual for Her Majesty's Government to exercise such right, and that in this instance the practical operation of the rule has been to favor the Government at Washington, and to cripple the exercise of an undoubted public right of the Government of the Confederate States. This Government commenced its career entirely without a navy. Owing to the high sense of duty which distinguished the Southern officers who were lately in commission in the United States navy, the ships which otherwise might have been brought into Southern ports, were honorably delivered up to the United States Government, and the navy, built for the protection of the people of all the States, is now used by the Government at Washington to coerce the people and blockade the ports of one-third of the States of the late Union.

The people of the Confederate States are an agricultural, not a manufacturing or commercial people. They own but few ships. Hence there has not been the least necessity for the Government at Washington to issue letters-of-marque. The people of the Confederate States have but few ships, and not much commerce upon which such private armed vessels could operate. The commodities produced in the Confederate States are such as the world needs more than any other, and the nations of the earth have heretofore sent their ships to our wharves, and there the merchants buy and receive our cotton and tobacco.

But it is far otherwise with the people of the present United States. They are a manufacturing and commercial people. They do a large part of the carrying trade of the world. Their ships and commerce afford them the sinews of war, and keep their industry afloat. To cripple this industry and commerce, to destroy their ships or cause them to be dismantled and tied up to their rotting wharves, are legitimate objects and means of warfare.

Having no navy, no commercial marine out of which to improvise public armed vessels to any considerable extent, the Confederate States were compelled to resort to the issuance of letters-of-marque, a mode of warfare as fully and clearly recognized by the law and usage of nations as any other arm of war, and most assuredly more humane and more civilized in its practice than that which appears to have distinguished the march of the troops of the Government of the United States upon the soil and among the villages of Virginia.

These facts tend to show that the practical working of the rule that forbids the entry of the public and private armed vessels of either party into British ports with prizes operates exclusively to prevent the exercise of this legitimate mode of warfare by the Confederate States, while it is, to a great degree, a practical protection to the commerce and ships of the United States.

In the interview already alluded to, as well as in one of a similar character, held between your Lordship and the undersigned at a later date, the undersigned were fully aware of the relations of amity existing between Her Britannic Majesty's Government and that of Washington, and of the peculiar difficulties into which these relations might be thrown if Her Majesty should choose to recognize the nationality of the Confederate States of America, before some decided exhibition of ability upon the part of the Government of those States to maintain itself had been shown. Therefore they did not deem it advisable to urge Her Majesty's Government to an immediate decision upon so grave a question, but contented themselves with a presentation of the cause of their Government, and have quietly waited upon events to justify all that they had said, with the hope that Her Majesty's Government would soon come to the conclusion that the same sense of justice, the same view of duty, under the law of nations, which caused it to recognize the *de facto* Government of Texas while yet a superior Mexican army was contending for supremacy upon its soil, the *de facto* Governments of the South American Republics, while Spain still persisted in claiming to be their sovereign, and the *de facto* Governments of Greece, of Belgium, and Italy, would induce it recognize the Government of the Confederate States of America upon the happening of events exhibiting a deep-seated and abiding confidence that success will attend their efforts. At all events, reconstruction of the Union is an impossibility. The brief history of the past confirms them in this belief.

Since the organization of the Government of the Confederate States in February last, and since Mr. LINCOLN assumed the reins of Government in the United States, and commenced preparing his aggressive policy against the Confederated States, the moral weight of their position and cause, aided by the constitutional action and policy of the new President and his Cabinet, have caused four other great States,—viz., Virginia, North Carolina, Tennesee, and Arkansas, containing about 4,500,000 inhabitants, and covering an extent of valuable territory equal to that of France and Spain, to secede from the late Union and join the Confederate States; while the inhabitants of three other powerful States—viz., Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, are now agitated by the throes of revolution, and a large part of them are rising in arms to resist the military despotism which, in the name of the Constitution, has been so ruthlessly, and in such utter perversion of the provisions of that instrument, imposed upon them. The undersigned have also sufficient reason to believe that even in the northwestern part of the State of Illinois a part of the people have proclaimed open opposition to Mr. LINCOLN's unconstitutional and despotic Government, while in several others, public assemblies and their Legislatures have condemned the war as subversive of the Constitution. In addition to these striking evidences of the increased strength of the Confederate States, and of great internal weakness and division in Mr. LINCOLN's Government, the undersigned can proudly and confidently point to the unity which exists among the people of the eleven Confederate States, with the solitary and unimportant exception of the extreme north-west corner of Virginia, lying between Ohio and Pennsylvania, and settled almost exclusively by Northern emigrants. Whatever differences of opinion may have been entertained among the people of the United States as to the policy of secession, there was little difference of opinion as to the unconstitutional causes which led to it, and often, by a fair decision at the polls, by the majority in favor of secession, as the means of expressing their liberties, the great mass of the people at once yielded all objections, and are now engaged with their wealth and their persons in the most patriotic exertions to uphold their Government in the course of independence which had been decided upon.

Whatever tribute of admiration may be yielded, for the present, to the people who submit to Mr. LINCOLN's usurping Government, for energy displayed in raising and organizing an immense army for the purpose of imposing the yoke of that Government upon a people who are struggling for the inestimable right of governing themselves, in order to a preservation of their liberties, a just and impartial history will award to the people of the Confederate States an unmixed admiration for an effort which, in the space of six months, has thrown off the authority of the usurper; has organized a new Government, based upon the principles of personal and public liberty; has put that Government into operation; has raised, organized and armed an army sufficient to meet and defeat in a fair field, and drive in ignominious flight from that field the myriads of invaders which the reputed first General of the age deemed fit to crush what he termed a rebellion.

The undersigned call your Lordship's attention to the fact that Mr. LINCOLN's Government, though possessed of all the advantages of a more numerous population, of the credit due to a recognized Government of long continuance, of the entire navy of the late Union, has not been able to retake a single fortification of which the Confederate States possessed themselves; but, on the contrary, has been, driven out of a mighty fortress upon the Atlantic, and from several forts on the Western frontier, by the Confederate arms; that it has not been able to advance more than five miles into the territory of any of the Confederate States where there was any serious attempt to prevent it; and is in danger of losing three great States of the Union by insurrection. Even at sea, upon which the Government of Mr. LINCOLN possesses undisputed war, it has not been able to make an effectual blockade of a single port but those which find an outlet through the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay; vessels of every class, public and private, armed vessels belonging to the Confederate States, and traders, having found their way in and out of every other port at which the attempt has been made.

In everything that constitutes the material of war, thus far the Confederate States have supplied themselves from their own resources, unaided by that free intercourse with the world which has been open to the United States. Men, arms, munitions of war of every description, have been supplied in ample abundance to defeat all attempts to successfully invade our borders. Money has been obtained in the Confederate States in sufficient quantity. Every loan that has been put upon the market has been taken at and above par, and the undersigned but state the universal impression and belief of their Government and their fellow-citizens in the Confederate States, that, no matter what may be the demand for means to defend their country against invasion, sufficient resources of every character, and sufficient patriotism to furnish them, exist within the Confederate States for that purpose.

The undersigned are aware that an impression has prevailed, even in what may be termed well-informed circles in Europe, that the slaveholding States are poor, and not able to sustain a prolonged conflict with the non-slaveholding States of the North. In the opinion of the undersigned, this idea is grossly erroneous; and, considering the importance of a correct understanding of the relative resources of the two contending Powers, in resolving the question of the ability of the South to maintain its position, your Lordship will pardon a reference to the Statistical Tables of 1850, the last authentic exposition of the resources of the United States which has yet been published, and which is appended to this communication. The incontestible truths exhibited in that table prove that the Confederate States possess the elements of a great and powerful nation, capable of not only clothing, feeding, and defending themselves, but also of clothing all the nations of Europe under the benign influence of peace and free trade.

The undersigned are also aware that the Anti-Slavery sentiment so universally prevalent in England has shrunk from the idea of forming friendly public relations with a Government recognizing the slavery of a part of the human race. The question of Slavery is not for the undersigned to discuss with any Foreign Power. The authors of the American Declaration of Independence found the African race in the Colonies to be slaves, both by Colonial and English law, and by the law of nations. Those great and good men left that fact and the responsibility for its existence where they found it; and thus finding that there were two distinct races in the colonies, one free and capable of maintaining their freedom, the other slave, and, in their opinion, unfitted to enter upon that contest, and to govern themselves, they made their famous declaration of freedom for the white race alone. They eventually planned and put in operation, in the course of a few years, two plans of government, both resting upon that great and recognized distinction between the white and the black man, and perpetuating that distinction as the fundamental law of the Government they framed, which they declared to be framed for the benefit of themselves and their posterity; in their own language, "To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

The wisdom of that course is not a matter for discussion with foreign nations. Suffice it to say that thus were the great American institutions framed, and thus have they remained unchanged to this day. It was from no fear that the slaves would be liberated that secession took place. The very party in power has proposed to guarantee Slavery forever in the States, if the South would but remain in the Union. Mr. LINCOLN's Message proposes no freedom to the slave, but announces subjection of his owner to the will of the Union, in other words to the will of the North. Even after the battle of Bull Run, both branches of the Congress at Washington passed resolutions that the war is only waged in order to uphold that (Pro-Slavery) Constitution, and to enforce the laws, (many of them Pro-Slavery,) and out of 172 votes in the lower House they received all but two, and in the Senate all but one vote. As the army commenced its march, the commanding General issued an order that no slaves should be received into, or allowed to follow, the camp. The great object of the war, therefore, as now officially announced, is not to free the slave, but to keep him in subjection to his owner, and to control his labor through the legislative channels which the Lincoln Government designs to force upon the master. The undersigned, therefore, submit with confidence that as far as the anti-Slavery sentiment of England is concerned, it can have no sympathy with the North; nay, it will probably become disgusted with a canting hypocrisy which would enlist those sympathies on false pretences. The undersigned are, however, not insensible to the surmise that the Lincoln Government may, under stress of circumstances, change its policy, a policy based at present more upon a wily view of what is to be its effect in rearing up an element in the Confederate States favorable to the reconstruction of the Union than upon any honest desire to uphold a Constitution, the main provisions of which it has most shamelessly violated. But they confidently submit to your Lordship's consideration, that success in producing so abrupt and violent a destruction of a system of labor which has reared up so vast a commerce between America and the great States of Europe, which, it is supposed, now gives bread to 10,000,000 of the population of those States, which, it may be safely assumed, is intimately blended with the basis of the great manufacturing and navigating prosperity that distinguishes the age, and probably not the least of the elements of this prosperity, would be visited with results disastrous to the world, as well as to the master and slave.

Resort to servile war has, it is true, as we have heretofore stated, not been proclaimed, but officially abandoned. It has been, however, recommended by persons of influence in the United States, and when all other means shall fail, as the undersigned assure your Lordship they will, to bring the Confederate States into subjection to the power of Mr. LINCOLN's Government, it is by no means improbable that it may be inaugurated. Whenever it shall be done, however, the motive, it is now rendered clear, will not be that high philanthropic consideration which undoubtedly beats in the hearts of many in England, but the base feeling of selfish aggrandisement, not unmixed with a cowardly spirit of revenge.

The undersigned call your Lordship's attention to what is now so publicly known as a fact—to the great battle of Bull Run, three miles in front of Manassas Junction, in which a well-appointed army of 55,000 Federal soldiers gave battle to the Confederate States army of inferior force. After nine hours' hard fighting, the Federalists were defeated and driven from the field in open flight, and were pursued by the Confederate States army to Centreville, the position of the Federal reserve. The enemy lost honor and nearly all the arms and munitions of war which had been so industriously gathered together for months for an offensive campaign in Virginia; and they did not cease their flight until, under cover of a stormy night, they had regained the shelter of their intrenchments in front of Washington. The Confederate States forces have commenced offensive movements, and have driven the vaunting hosts of the United States behind intrenchments upon the borders of Virginia, and so far from threatening the integrity of the territory and the existence of the Government of the Confederate States, the Government at Washington seems content at present, and will be rejoiced, if it can maintain a successful defence of its capital, and preserve the remnant of its defeated and disorganized forces.

The undersigned would also ask your Lordship's attention to the fact that the cotton-picking season in the cotton-growing States of the Confederacy has commenced. The crop bids fair to be at least an average one, and will be prepared for market and delivered by our planters and merchants as usual, on the wharves of the ports of those States, when there shall be a prospect of the blockade being raised, and not before. As a defensive measure, an embargo has been laid by the Government of the Confederate States upon the passage of cotton by inland conveyance to the United States. To be obtained, it must be sought for in the Atlantic and Gulf ports of those States. They submit to your Lordship the consideration of the fact that the blockade of all the ports of the Confederate States was declared to have commenced by the blockading officer off Charleston, when, in truth, at that time, and for weeks after, there was no pretence of a blockade of the ports in the Gulf. They submit for consideration that since the establishment of the blockade there have been repeated instances of vessels breaking it at Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans. It will be for the neutral Powers, whose commerce has been so seriously damaged, to determine how long such a blockade shall be permitted to interfere with their commerce.

In closing this communication, the undersigned desire to urge upon Her Britannic Majesty's Government the just claim which, in their opinion, the Government of the Confederate States has at this time to a recognition *de facto*; whether its internal peace, or its territory, its population, its great resources for both domestic and foreign commerce, and its power to maintain itself, are considered; or whether your Lordship shall take into consideration the necessity of commercial relations being established with it, with a view to the preservation of vast interests of the commerce of England. It, however, in the opinion of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the Confederate States have not yet won a right to a place among the nations of the earth, the undersigned can only assure your Lordship that while such an announcement will be received with surprise by the Government they represent, and while that Government is to be left to contend for interest which, it thinks, are as important to commercial Europe as to itself, without even a friendly countenance from other nations, its citizens will buckle themselves to the great task before them with a vigor and determination that will justify the undersigned in having pressed the question upon her Britannic Majesty's Government; and when peace shall have been made, their Government will at least feel that it will not be justly responsible for the vast quantity of blood which shall have been shed, nor for the great and wide-spread suffering which so prolonged a conflict will have entailed upon millions of the human race, both in the Eastern, as well as upon the North American Continent. The undersigned, &c.,

W. L. YANCEY,
P. A. ROST.
A. DUDLEY MANN.

Lord Russell's Reply.
No. 78.

EARL RUSSELL TO MESSRS. YANCEY, ROST AND MANN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 24, 1861.

The undersigned has had the honor to receive the letter of the 14th inst., addressed to him by Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN on behalf of the so-styled Confederate States of North America.

The British Government do not pretend in any way to pronounce a judgment upon the questions in debate between the United States and their adversaries in North America; the British Government can only regret that these differences have, unfortunately, been submitted to the arbitrament of arms. Her Majesty has considered this contest as constituting a civil war, and Her Majesty has, by Her Royal proclamation, declared her intention to preserve a strict neutrality between the contending parties in that war.

Her Majesty *will strictly perform the duties which belong to a neut al.* Her Majesty cannot undertake to determine by anticipation what may be the issue of the contest, *nor can she acknowledge the independence of the nine States which are now combined against the President of the United States until the fortune of arms or the more peaceful mode of negotiation shall have more clearly determined the respective positions of the two belligerents.*

Her Majesty can, in the meantime, only express a hope that some adjustment satisfactory to both parties may be come to, without the calamities which must ensue in the event of an embittered and protracted conflict. The undersigned, &c., RUSSELL.

Parliamentary Papers concerning the War in America.

From the Daily News, Feb. 8.

Her Majesty's Government have lost no time in presenting Parliament with ample materials for a review of the policy they have pursued as a neutral Power in their relations with the Government of the United States, from the commencement of the civil war to the present date. Last evening six sets of papers were, by command of Her Majesty, presented to both Houses of Parliament. These papers comprise—No. 1, "Correspondence relating to the Civil War in the United States of North America," beginning with a dispatch dated Nov. 12, 1860, from Lord LYONS, announcing the election of Mr. LINCOLN as President, the consequent dissatisfaction in the Southern States, and apprehensions of danger to the Union, and concluding with a dispatch dated Feb. 1, 1862, from Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, inclosing a copy of the instructions issued and published in the London *Gazette* of Jan. 31) for the preservation of neutrality in all places within British jurisdiction.

No. 2 (a "Blue book," properly so called, and running to 307 pages) is entitled "Extract of a dispatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, dated Dec. 6, 1861, inclosing Papers relating to Foreign Affairs, laid before the Congress of the United States at the Opening of the Session in 1861."

No. 3 is in some respects the most important batch of correspondence, since it relates "to the overtures addressed to the contending parties in the United States, with a view to their adhesion to the principles of maritime law as laid down by the Congress of Paris in 1856." These negotiations, as our readers will remember, had reached the point of a convention being drawn up for the signature of the Government of the United States, adhering to the principles laid down by the Congress of Paris. Mr. ADAMS and Mr. DAYTON, however, were instructed to break off the negotiations altogether, in consequence of a declaration proposed by Earl RUSSELL to be made upon signing the convention, to the effect that Her Majesty did not intend thereby to undertake any engagement which should have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences prevailing in the United States.

No. 4 comprises an episodical correspondence respecting the withdrawal by the Government of the United States of Mr. BUNCH's exequatur as her Majesty's Consul at Charleston. The Federal Government had taken offence at Mr. BUNCH's having, together, with his French colleague, according to instructions from her Majesty's Government, and in pursuance of an agreement between the British and French Governments, communicated to "the persons exercising authority in the so-called Confederate States the desire of those Governments that the second, third and fourth articles of the Declaration of Paris should be observed by those States in the prosecution of the hostilities in which they were engaged."

No. 5 contains the Correspondence regarding the *Trent* affair; and No. 6, the Correspondence (forty-five dispatches in all!) relating to the *Nashville* and *Tuscarora* at Southampton.

In February, 1861, the policy of Her Majesty's Government, "in the event of Mr. LINCOLN raising questions with Great Britain," is laid down in the following clear and emphatic terms:

LORD J. RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 20, 1861.

The success or failure of Mr. SEWARD's plans to prevent the disruption of the North American Union is a matter of deep interest to Her Majesty's Government. But they can only expect and hope. They are not called upon, nor would they be acting prudently were they to obtrude their advice on the dissentient parties in the United States. Supposing, however, that Mr. LINCOLN, acting under bad advice, should endeavor to provide excitement for the public mind by raising questions with Great Britain, Her Majesty's Government feels no hesitation as to the policy they would pursue. They would, in the first place, be very forbearing. They would show by their acts how highly they value the relations of peace and amity with the United States. But they would take care to let the Government which multiplied provocations, and sought for quarrels, understand that their forbearance sprung from the consciousness of strength, and not from the timidity of weakness. They would warn a Government which was making political out of blustering demonstrations, that our patience might be tried too far. If this tone is taken when necessary, and only when necessary, I have no fears that the American Republic will seek a quarrel with a nation sprung from the same parents, and united by language as well as by ties of kindred, and a long period of friendly intercourse.

In May Lord J. RUSSELL reports the substance of a conversation he had held with Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN, the "delegates" from the Confederate States:

LORD J. RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 11, 1861.

MY LORD: On Saturday last I received at my house Mr. YANCEY, Mr. MANN, and Judge ROST, the three gentlemen deputed by the Southern Confederacy to obtain their recognition as an independent State. One of these gentlemen, speaking for the others, dilated on the causes which had induced the Southern States to secede from the Northern. The principal of these causes, he said, was not Slavery, but the very high price which, for the sake of protecting the Northern manufacturers, the South were obliged to pay for the manufactured goods which they required. One of the first acts of the Southern Congress was to reduce those duties, and, to prove their sincerity, he gave as an instance that Louisiana had given up altogether that protection on her sugar which she enjoyed by the legislation of the United States. As a proof of the riches of the South, he stated that of $350,000,000 of exports to foreign countries, $270,000,000 were furnished by the Southern States. I said that I could hold no official communication with the delegates of the Southern States. That, however, when the question of recognition came to be formally discussed, there were two points upon which inquiry must be made: first, whether the body seeking recognition could maintain its position as an independent State; secondly, in what manner it was proposed to maintain relations with foreign States. After speaking at some length on the first of these points, and alluding to the news of the secession of Virginia and other intelligence favorable to their cause, these gentlemen called my attention to the article in their Constitution prohibiting the slave-trade. I said that it was alleged very currently that if the Slave States found that they could not compete successfully with the cotton of other countries, they would revive the slave-trade for the purpose of diminishing the cost of production. They said this was a suspicion unsupported by any proof. The fact was that they had prohibited the Slave-trade, and did not mean to revive it. They pointed to the new tariff of the United States, as a proof that British manufactures would be nearly excluded from the North, and freely admitted in the South. Other observations were made, but not of very great importance. The delegates concluded by stating that they should remain in London for the present, in the hope that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy would not be long delayed. I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

There are several dispatches relating to the mission of a secret agent of the Federal Government to Canada, and his recall in consequence of remonstrances from Lord LYONS, and with regard to the closing of the Southern ports by decree, which neither the British nor the French Government were prepared to recognize. The arrests of Mr. PATRICK and Mr. RAHMING, the visit of the *Sumter* to Trinidad, the alleged violation of British territary by United States soldiers, and an attempt to enlist men in Canada, afforded matter for much "conversation" between the Cabinets. Two dispatches more particularly indicate the constantly recurring questions between America and England.

LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL.—(RECEIVED NOV. 19.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1861.

Mr. SEWARD asked whether any special communication concerning American affairs had recently taken place between the British and French Governments. I replied that the two Governments were constantly in confidential communication on the present state of this country, but that I did not know of anything of a special character which had lately passed between them on the subject. Mr. SEWARD then said that I must have seen the reports in the newspapers about the proceedings of the French Chambers of Commerce with regard to the cotton supply. Had anything passed lately on that subject between the British and French Governments? I replied, not to my knowledge.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Nov. 22.

MY LORD: I received your dispatch of the 4th inst., reporting the substance of a conversation you had with Mr. SEWARD, relative to the reception of the privateers and vessels of the so-styled Confederate States in foreign ports, and I have to state to you, that it appears from that dispatch that Mr. SEWARD never chooses to understand the position of her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty has declared entire neutrality in the unhappy contest now carried on in the United States. Her Majesty admits the ships of war and privateers of the United States to British ports, there to remain to victual and take in coals. If Her Majesty were to refuse similar facilities to the vessels of war and privateers of the so-styled Confederate States, Her Majesty would be at once declaring herself a party to the war. If Mr. SEWARD is desirous that the ships of war of the Confederate States should not be allowed to stay more than twenty-four hours in a British port, he should declare it in plain terms. In any case Her Majesty's Government are determined to treat the ships of war and privateers of the so-styled Confederate States in the same manner as the ships of war and privateers of the United States.

I am, &c., (Signed) RUSSELL.

On the last day of November Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN, according to instructions from the President of the Confederate States, again urge upon Her Majesty's Government the ineffective nature of the blockade, and the paramount interests affected by the blockade. To this appeal the following is the brief reply:

EARL RUSSELL TO MESSRS. YANCEY, ROST AND MANN.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Dec. 7.

Lord RUSSELL presents his compliments to Mr. YANCEY, Mr. ROST and Mr. MANN. He has had the honor to receive their letters and inclosures of the 27th and 30th of November; but in the present state of affairs he must decline to enter into any official communication with them.

A few lines from Earl RUSSELL on the subject of letters-of-marque are full of significance:

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 20.

MY LORD: You may speak to Mr. SEWARD on the subject of letters-of-marque. Should Great Britain and the United States ever unhappily be at war against each other, Her Majesty will be ready to relinquish her prerogative, and abolish privateering as between the two nations, provided the President would be ready to make a similar engagement on the part of the United States. I am, &c., (Signed,) RUSSELL.

The escapade of an ignorant acting master, who took a prize schooner into New-York with the British flag flying under the American, was, it appears, very promptly disavowed by the superior naval authorities of the United States, and by Commodore PAULDING, in command of the Federal squadron, in a manner that obtained the acknowledgments of Lord LYONS, and of the British naval officer on the station.

A dispatch from Lord LYONS, dated Jan. 14, 1862, contains Mr. SEWARD's explanations as to the obstruction of Southern harbors. In another dispatch of the same date Lord LYONS writes:

"Mr. SEWARD said that he was desirous that the United States should, in the present war, offer to the world an example of leniency to the enemy and regard for the interests of neutrals such as had never before been seen. He proceeded to enlarge upon the moderation hitherto displayed by this Government; on its having abstained from shedding the blood of traitors or inflicting any severe punishments upon them; on its having adopted the mild form of a blockade for closing the Southern ports, and on other similar topics. He went on to say that he hoped to be able to give still another proof of moderation. He was occupied in devising a plan for reopening correspondence by letter with the South. Of course what was conceded to one foreign nation, must be conceded to all; and what was conceded to foreigners, must be equally conceded to American citizens. He thought it might be possible to establish at some point a special office to which letters to and from the Southern States should be sent, and from which such as, on examination, should prove to be unobjectionable, might be forwarded."

THE NASHVILLE AND THE TUSCARORA.

On the 22d of November Mr. ADAMS addressed a note to Earl RUSSELL, reciting the facts respecting the burning of the *Harvey Birch* by the *Nashville*, and soliciting an investigation into the matter. The following answer and correspondence ensued:

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 28, 1861.

The undersigned, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to inform Mr. ADAMS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at this Court, that his note of the 22d inst. has been the subject of careful and anxious consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. ADAMS, after reciting the capture and destruction by fire of the United States merchant ship on the high seas by order of the commander of the armed steamer called the *Nashville*, and the subsequent arrival of the *Nashville* in the port of Southampton, asks for an inquiry as to two classes of facts—the first, "as to the authority possessed by this vessel to commit so aggressive an act on the citizens of a friendly power, and then to claim a refuge in the harbors of Great Britain;" the second, "in case the nature of that authority be deemed sufficient, at least in view Her Majesty's Government, as to the purposes for which the ship is alleged to have come across the ocean, to wit.: the making more effective preparations in the ports of Great Britain for carrying on war against the people of a friendly nation."

Her Majesty's Government have directed their inquiries to both these points, and also to the state of the law as applicable to the facts thus by them ascertained.

With regard to the first point, the undersigned has to state that the *Nashville* appears to be a Confederate vessel of war, her Commander and officers have commissions in the so-styled Confederate navy; some of them have written orders from the Navy Department at Richmond to report to Lieut. PEAGRAM "for duty on board the *Nashville*, and her crew have signed articles to ship in the Confederate navy.

In these circumstances the act done by the *Nashville*, of capturing and burning on the high seas a merchant vessel of the United States, cannot be considered as an act "voluntarily undertaken by individuals not vested with powers generally acknowledged to be necessary to justify aggressive warfare," nor does it at all "approximate within the definition of piracy."

Such being the answer of Her Majesty's Government on the first point raised by Mr. ADAMS, the undersigned passes to the second.

The undersigned stated to Mr. ADAMS, in his informal note of the 23d inst., that he had already given directions that no infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act should be permitted in regard to the *Nashville*. In fact, directions had already been given to prevent the *Nashville* from augmenting her warlike force within Her Majesty's jurisdiction, in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment act.

With respect to the allegation made by Mr. ADAMS, that some of the officers of the *Nashville* are to be put in command of vessels now fitting out in British ports for purposes hostile to the Government of the United States, the undersigned can only say, that if reasonable evidence can be procured to that effect, all parties concerned, who shall be acting in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment act, shall be legally proceeded against, with a view to the punishment of the persons and to the forfeiture of the vessels.

Having thus answered Mr. ADAMS upon the two points to which his attention was called, the undersigned has only further to say that, if, in order to maintain inviolate the neutral character which Her Majesty has assumed, Her Majesty's Government should find it necessary to adopt further measures, within the limits of public law, Her Majesty will be advised to adopt such measures.

It is the earnest desire of Her Majesty to preserve intact the friendly relations between Her Majesty and the United States of America.—The undersigned, etc.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL.—(Received Dec. 3.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Dec. 2, 1861.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note from the Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated on the 28th November, and in answer to the note of the undersigned soliciting an investigation into the case of the armed steamer the *Nashville*.

Whilst the undersigned regrets that Her Majesty's Government has determined to give what he cannot but think a liberal construction to the evidence furnished of the character of the voyage of the *Nashville*, it is yet a source of great satisfaction to him to learn the intention expressed by the Government to apply its power to the prevention of measures taken within this kingdom by ill-disposed persons to fit out enterprises of a hostile character to the United States. The undersigned entertains no doubt that this information, which has been already transmitted by him to his Government, will be received with much pleasure. The undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 10, 1862.

SIR: I have just been informed that armed men were found last night watching the *Nashville* in Southampton Docks, and that they were discovered by Mr. HODGE, the Dock Superintendent, close to the *Nashville's* bows.

I think it necessary to state to you that, except in case of stress of weather forcing them to land, her Majesty's Government cannot permit armed men in the service of a foreign Government to land upon British ground.

I, therefore, request that you will inform the Captain of the Federal steamer in Southampton Water that he must refrain from acts of this kind, which may lead to collision between his men and the British authorities.

I have also to inform you that no act of hostility can be permitted between the Federal steamer and its enemy within British waters, and

as it was well known to Lord Lyons, and had certainly been declared law by the United States that no blockade could be recognized or deemed valid unless it was effective. The noble lord added that he had no doubt that there would be no difficulty between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States on that point. Some documents had been placed in his hands within the last few days which gave him reason to believe that more than a doubt existed as to the efficiency of the blockade. *He believed he should be in a position to show that, in a great measure, it could only be regarded as a paper blockade.* He did not, however, wish to forestall the discussion which must arise on the papers which, he understood, were to be laid before Parliament. He only referred to the subject to say that he would most unquestionably take an early opportunity of bringing the whole question of the reality of the blockade before the House. If the figures he would be prepared to produce were acknowledged to be true, then the House must pronounce the blockade to be non-effective. If, on the other hand, the figures were contradicted, of course it would be for the Government to decide what weight should be given to them. He thought they were bound to deal with these matters in a conciliatory spirit towards the United States, and he would be the very last person to advocate any act of severity, far less of hostility toward them. At the same time, as we had acknowledged two belligerent parties, justice to each, as well as justice is our own suffering manufacturing population, demanded that an early opportunity should be taken, when the papers laid before the House to discuss the subject and to ascertain, for the satisfaction of all concerned, whether the blockade was or was not effective. [Hear.]

Admiral WALCOTT wished, as a naval officer, to express his hearty sympathy with the outburst of patriotic feeling which attended the removal of the Southern Commissionaries from the sanctuary of a British vessel and the protection of British colors. He could not view the event entirely with regret. It had not only displayed the power and patriotism of the nation, but had elicited from Canada a spontaneous expression of its loyalty and attachment to the mother country. He was also gratified to learn the high efficiency of our navy, and the zeal with which proffers of service had been made by the Naval Reserve. [Hear, hear.] Any amount of money was well spent which had produced such results. In the *Trent* affair both countries had done well. England was firm and resolute; America did justice, though tardily, and such a peace was of the nature of a conquest, where,

——"both parties nobly are subdued,
And neither party loser."

[Hear, hear.]

Mr. BENTWICK said that he had heard with much pleasure the announcement of his honorable friend, the member for Galway, that he intended at an early period to bring before the House the subject of the the blockade of the ports of the Southern States. It appeared to him that there were two questions involved in that matter, one affecting the commercial interests and the other the honor of this country. As to our commercial interests he would not say another word; but, if it was true that this blockade was practically nothing but a paper blockade, the honor of this country was to a great extent involved. The recognition of a paper blockade would, it was admitted on all sides, be a violation of international law; and would certainly be an intervention on the part of this country in favor of the Northern States. It would, therefore, be necessary, in order to justify their recognition of it, that the Government should show that there was no foundation for the assumption that this blockade was not a perfectly efficient one.

Letter from the Captain of the Sumter.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: An article in the *Daily News*, reviewing the rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals, has recently come under my observation, in which the following expressions occur: "At the same time, it must be admitted, that both the *Sumter* and the *Nashville* have grossly violated the laws of civilized warfare, by burning merchant ships to the water's edge, instead of carrying them before a prize court. Their conduct is certainly much more like that of pirates—*hostes humani generis*, as the commander of the *Sumter* says. Nor is it clear that a community which sanctions such barbarous proceedings deserves to be treated with the same consideration which is universally accorded to those who themselves observe the laws of civilized warfare."

Now, the above remarks are exceedingly unjust—not that I suppose you intended injustice, but you have not rightly appreciated the position in which we, of the Confederate States, have been placed by those "civilised" nations whose rule of warfare you say has been violated. Great Britain has acknowledged us as a belligerent. This acknowledgment gives us all the rights of war equally with the other party. One of the most essential of those rights is on the high seas is the right of destroying the enemy's commerce, and thus disabling him from carrying on the war; a right which Great Britain, in all her wars, has exercised to its fullest extent, and with terrible effect upon her enemies. And when she has not found it convenient to send her prizes into her own ports, she has had that overweening influence with the nations of the earth, which has enabled her to send them into neutral ports, and there to have them condemned by her own prize courts.

The ports of the Confederate States were blockaded on or about the 1st of June, 1861. Subsequently to this period, and with the full knowledge of the fact, Great Britain, France, and Spain, and the lesser maritime Powers of Europe, all issued proclamations, defining their positions in the war. In these proclamations they prohibited belligerent cruisers from bringing their prizes into their ports—except in case of necessity, and in that event both the cruisers and their prizes were to depart within twenty-four hours. In this state of facts how can it be insisted that we shall send our prizes into port for adjudication? Into whose ports shall we send them? We cannot send them into our own ports, for they are blockaded—at least so far blockaded as to render it difficult for ordinary sail-ships to enter them. We cannot send them into any of the ports of those "civilized" nations who are so shocked at the barbarity of our burning them. What then, shall we do with them? They are our lawful prizes, captured, says Europe, by the cruisers of a recognized *de facto* Government. Shall we let them go? This would deprive us of our right of capture, or render null that right, which is the same thing. And can this be what impartial Europe intended when it penned its proclamation?

It is readily admitted that the usual and more proper course is, as you say, for a cruiser not to "burn her prizes to the water's edge," but to send them into a "prize court for adjudication," and this is the course which I need not assure you we would be glad to pursue if the thing were possible, for obvious reasons. But if the nations of the earth put it out of our power to pursue this course, is it generous to find fault with us because we do not pursue it? To show you the earnest desire which I had, in the beginning of my cruise, to send my prizes in for adjudication rather than take the responsibility of sitting in judgment on them myself, I send you inclosed a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Governor of the town of Cienfuegos, in the island of Cuba, as early as the 6th of July last. This letter will explain itself, and I have only to remark with reference to it, that I had not at its date seen the Spanish proclamation. I rely upon your sense of justice to give place in your columns both to this communication and the letter. I am, &c.,

R. SEMMES, Commander, C. S. Navy.

C. S. STEAMER *Sumter*, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.

THE COMMENTS OF THE NEWS.

The Commander of the *Sumter* feels aggrieved by our recent comments on his proceedings. We have expressed the opinion that his style of warfare is not that of civilized nations—that, indeed, it approaches the piratical. We little thought that in expressing this opinion we were wounding the fine feelings of a man of sensibility. The practice we remarked on was that of seizing ships engaged in peaceful commerce and burning them to the water's edge, and it did not seem to call for much delicacy and niceness in speaking of it. However, Capt. SEMMES thinks otherwise; he does not covet the charater of a devil-me-care sailor, which has been attributed to him by his English admirers; and as he has stated his case in fair and temperate language, we readily print his letter. Capt. SEMMES, explains that the reason he burns his captures is, that he has no port to take them into. We may venture to say that this was precisely what everybody supposed, and that nobody ever imagined he would destroy ships and their cargoes, if he could get them condemned by a prize court and sold. He appears to think that because he cannot do that, he must go about taking merchant vessels and burning them at sea; and here it is that most people, we think, will disagree with him. We will not, however, again discuss the question, or seek to impair the reasonings of his letter. The British Government has found it necessary to limit the facility which it has hitherto given to our gallant correspondent, and we shall probably hear less of him in future. Capt. SEMMES refers us to a letter which he addressed to the Governor of Cienfuegos, and appeals to our sense of justice to print it. As we have to-day a sense of inconvenient limitation as well as the sense he mentions, we cannot comply with his request, and moreover we do not think it requisite, since the fact Capt. SEMMES wishes to establish by it is not questioned. If, however, any cotemporary, feeling more enthusiasm for the cause of secession than we profess, is ready to print it, he is welcome to our copy.

At the Mouth of the Mississippi.

UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENNES,
Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba* having arrived from Havana a few days since with reliable information that a fleet of rebel steamers is fitting out at New-Orleans, with the intention of attacking our fleet here, we are constantly on the look-out for them.

The *Colorado* is at the Southwest Pass, the *Preble* at the South Pass, the *Mercedita* at Pass à l'Outre, and the *Vincennes* at the Northeast Pass.

On the morning of the 24th ult., a cotton-laden bark having failed to escape from the Southeast Pass, (a narrow channel, whose depth of water has increased very much of late,) her crew set fire to her and escaped in the boats. At the same time a large schooner was burned at the entrance of the South Pass, for a similar reason; and the *Colorado* captured the rebel steamer *Calhoun*, from Havana to New-Orleans, while trying to run the blockade.

The flag-ship *Niagara* has gone to the Southwest Pass. We are fully prepared to meet the enemy when he comes on.

REYWAS.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$759,246 IN SPECIE.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

The steamship *North Star*, with mails, passengers and specie, arrived at this port on Monday night, having left Aspinwall on Feb. 15. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Order	$2,100	Jas. Hassenwell	$6,000
Geo. W. Budd	3,050	Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	24,834
R. Meader	4,500	Louis Nousthouse	14,000
Order	5,000	J. Strauss Bros. & Co.	30,000
Order	2,902	A.S.Rosenbaum & Co.	11,500
Richard Patrick	18,000	Jas. T. Haywood	3,000
Seth Adams	5,000	P. Naylor	8,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	27,000	Am. Exchange Bank	8,000
J. H. Coghill	6,500	Ballin & Sanders	3,800
Neustadter Bros.	24,000	Scholle Bros	13,700
Wm. Hiller & Co.	6,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	21,000
A. E. Hecht	14,500	Jansen, Bond & Co.	10,000
Wm. Meyer	4,000	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	27,600
Jennings & Brewster	8,000	Eug. Kelly & Co.	69,740
J. A. McGaw	7,000	Frank Baker	10,000
J. G. Parker & Son	14,000	Metropolitan Bank	29,834
J. Heller & Bro	8,000	Jas. Patrick & Co.	66,000
Stephen Tilton & Co.	6,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	225,000
Total			$752,161

FROM ASPINWALL.

Nath'l Brandon	$3,000	James Hall	$421
Samuel L. Isaacs	600	Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,864
Cooper & Fellows	300	Cartwright & Harrison	1,200
Total			$7,085
			752,161
Grand Total			$759,246

The news brought by the *North Star* is almost entirely devoid of interest.

British and French ships of war were gathering on he Western coast of Mexico, to control the commerce which it was feared the blockade of the Eastern coast might divert to Acapulco and other ports.

Dates from the Argentine Confederation are to Jan. 1, from Valparaiso to Jan. 1, Santiago de Chili to Jan. 18, and Callao to Jan. 20.

In Peru it had not yet been formally decided who was elected President, although there was little doubt that Gen. SAN ROMAN had received the majority of votes.

Bolivia continued perfectly tranquil.

The war in the Argentine Confederation was considered at an end.

A small vessel which had arrived at Panama from Guapa, reported that the capital of the State of Cauca had been occupied by Gen. LOPEZ, and that Gen. ARBOLEDA had been obliged to escape. This intelligence was not regarded as entirely reliable.

Late Panama papers by the *North Star* contain the following news:

The United States steam frigate *Saranac*, Capt. RITCHIE, and Her Britannic Majesty's steamship *Termagant*, Capt. HALL—the latter with $300,000 in specie for Europe—arrived at Panama from the Coast of Mexico on the 9th inst.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Tartar*, Capt. HAYES, sailed from Taboga for the Coast of Mexico on Monday, the 10th inst.

The United States steamer *Wyoming* is expected soon from Callao at Panama. She had towed the store-ship *Fredonia* from Valparaiso to Callao.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* was to sail from Panama in about a week for Valparaiso.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili Quiet—The War in the Argentine Confederation at an End—An Important Rumor from Cauca.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

The British Mail steamship *Callao* arrived at Panama on the 7th inst., from southern ports. She brings dates from the Argentine Confederation to Jan. 1; from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to Jan. 18; Bolivia to the 21st; and Lima and Callao to the 20th. The news is unusually meagre and unimportant.

ECUADOR.

The steamer did not touch at Guayaquil, but by way of Paita we have a newspaper or two. The country was quiet, but the people were uneasy under the tyranny of Gen. FLORES and Señor GARCIA MORENO. A French Protectorate is still talked of, but the Government Party say that foreign intervention is only asked to arbitrate the questions at issue between Ecuador and Peru.

PERU.

The Electoral College has not yet decided the question as to who is to succeed CASTILLA as President of Peru. No doubt exists that Gen. SAN ROMAN has received the majority of votes; but no better evidence is needed that an election in Peru is a farce, than the fact that the people and newspapers are discussing the question as to who ought to be declared President, just as if no choice had been made by ballot. Although the constitution does not allow a President to succeed himself, a movement is making to continue CASTILLA in power; but his friends contend that it is a slander on him to suppose he would violate the organic law by continuing at the head of the country. The new President is not inaugurated till October.

A new Minister, in the person of Señor RAFAEL BUSTOS had been sent by Bolivia to Lima, to endeavor to settle the differences between that country and Peru. President CASTILLA, after recognizing the Government of President MOSQUERA, has appointed Señor ANTONIO GARCIA Y GARCIA Minister from Peru to Colombia. He is now at Panama, and will leave with his family and Secretary for Bogota in the next steamer, *viâ* Cartagena.

Business continues very dull at Callao, Lima and the Chincha Islands. The amount of guano shipped in December—all for Europe—was less than 5,000 tons.

The United States steam-corvette *Wyoming* had arrived at Callao from Valparaiso with the United States store-ship *Fredonia* in tow. The *Fredonia* will be stationed at Callao.

BOLIVIA.

This Republic has become perfectly tranquil since the assassinations of October and November. President ACHA has made Señor M. M. SALINAS, Minister of Government and Foreign Relations; Señor R. CARBAJAL, Secretary of the Treasury; Señor JOSE CORTES, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction; Minister of War, Señor C. ABILA.

CHILI.

This Republic, under the enlightened and liberal administration of President PEREZ, is taking a new lease of prosperity. Political asperities have been softened, and from the tone of the newspapers one would be led to believe that a sort of political millenium had been reached, in which even the *outs* are as well satisfied as the *ins*. Business is improving; failures the past fortnight have been few, and those of but little importance; the crops are abundant, the mineral product increasing, and the railroads in process of rapid construction. The only drawback is the unsettled condition of the Arauca Indians; but terms of peace are being brought about with the caciques, and soon these annoyances will cease. A crazy Frenchman, calling himself Orelie I., King of Arauca, had been among the chiefs, and claimed dominion over the people. Some were for acknowledging him, while others were unbelievers. The result was, the arrest, by the Chilian authorities, of the Frenchman who will be sent to a lunatic asylum.

A strong southern gale had caused some damage to vessels in the port of Valparaiso, The American schooner *Waverly* suffered considerably by getting foul of a Chilian bark, and chafing on her chains.

Messrs. SEWELL and PATRICKSON have been allowed the privilege of constructing a wharf at their own expense in the port of Huasco.

The project of a breakwater in the port of Valparaiso is still under discussion.

Exchange on England, 60 days, was 46 pence ₱ dollar, but it was not expected to remain at those figures. Freights to England and Hamburg, £3 15s. to £4. To France, 110 francs. To United States, $15 ₱ English ton. There was scarcely sufficient Flour in the market for home use until the new grinding. It was held at $2 62 to $3 ₱ quintal, 6 months. No Carolina Rice in first hands. American refined Sugar—15,000 aroobe sold at $2 87 to $2 94 ₱ arobe. Stock on hand less than usual, viz.: 444,000 arobe. New Barley, to be delivered, sold at $1 56 to $1 62, cash. Old, for distilling purposes, sold as high as $2 25, cash. Bar Copper at $17 50 ₱ quintal, cash.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The Provinces of Entre-Rios and Corrientes having submitted to the victorious Buenos Ayrean, Gen. MITRE, the war is considered at an end, and Buenos Ayres triumphant. The Chilian papers consider this a triumph of civilization over barbarism.

PANAMA, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

Since the foregoing was written, a small vessel has arrived from Guapa. Popayan, the Capital of the State of Cauca, it was said had been occupied by Gen. LOPEZ, and Col. ARBOLEDA had been obliged to escape. We have no details, and cannot depend on the veracity of this report.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

British and French Vessels of War on the Western Coast of Mexico—That Runaway Schooner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

We have no mails for this steamer from Central America, or from Bogota, and nothing of local importance. The British steamer *Saladin*, from Liverpool *viâ* Cartagena, has been due for two or three days, and may yet be in at Aspinwall before the *North Star* leaves. If so, your Aspinwall correspondent will give you her news.

British and French war ships are gathering on the West coast of Mexico. It is to be presumed they will take charge of the Custom-houses of Acapulco, San Blas, Manzanilla, Mazatlan and Guayfnas, as, if they did not, the trade for the interior of Mexico, or much of it, might be diverted from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, &c., thus returning to the route used to supply the city of Mexico in olden time. H. B. Majesty's war steamer *Tartar* and the French war steamer *Bayonnaise* left Panama for Acapulco on the 10th, and the British war steamer *Clio*, now at Panama, will soon follow. H. B. M. flag-steamer *Bacchante*, 51 guns, Admiral Sir THOMAS MAITLAND, the British war steamer *Termagant*, and the French flag-steamer *Duguay Trouin* are also at Panama. The U. S. steam frigate *Saranac* arrived at Panama from Acapulco on the 9th. She will relieve the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, which will go to Callao. The United States war steamer *Wyoming* is at Callao. The United States brig *Perry*, fourteen days from the Chesapeake, arrived at Aspinwall on the 12th to relieve the United States brig *Bainbridge*, which sailed for Key West next day.

The Chilian schooner *Maria Josefa*, which ran away from Panama some weeks since with $20,000 worth of war material belonging to the Government of Colombia, has been on the coast of Ecuador and Peru, selling the muskets, &c. A vessel has been sent from Paita to catch her if possible.

Señor A. M. SOTELDO, an American of Spanish parents, formerly Washington correspondent of the Valparaso *Mercurio*, arrived on the last steamer from New-York, on his way to take charge of the editorial columns of the *Mercurio*.

The Martinetti troupe of acrobats, &c., 54 persons, from San Francisco, played two nights at Panama and left for Lima on the 9th inst.

Señor QUIJANS, Gen. MOSQUERA's agent to Panama, left for Ecuador on Government business on the 12th.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 418, 1557, 1783, 1683, 1300, 868, 1145, 1982, 4010, 357, 6035, 1977, 1360, 1160, 1162, 1168, 1264, 1266, 1289, 1316, 1322.

City Contracts—The Comptroller and Appropriated Funds.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People, ex rel. Chas. W. Baker vs. *Robt. T. Hawes.*—This is the case in which the relator asked to be paid for printing fifteen hundred copies of the City Charter, with Kent's notes. The bill was $4,260. The payment being refused by the Comptroller, a *mandamus* was asked and obtained, compelling the payment. The Comptroller resisted the motion for the writ upon the ground, that before the Legislature authorized the payment, Baker had been defeated on the merits of his claim in a suit to recover the bill.

The Court holding that the Common Council, by recognizing the claim, had waived all questions and objections connected with it which might otherwise have been urged on behalf of the Corporation, directed a *mandamus* to issue.

The case was stated in the TIMES, of Oct. 15 and 20, 1861. Appeal was taken to the General Term of the Court from the decision of Justice Sutherland below, and the Court have now rendered the following opinion:

BARNARD, J.—The appeal papers show that the work in question was done under a resolution passed by the Common Council, and the vote, and the Comptroller directed by resolution of the Common Council to pay the bill.

It seems clear that unless there is some legislative prohibition, or some legislative requirement, as to a particular mode in which work should be ordered, the relator is entitled to recover.

The Superior Court held that there was such legislative requirement, and therefore dismissed the complaint of the relator.

Since that decision, however, the Legislature authorized the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise by tax the sum of $4,260 for Charles W. Baker, (the relator,) for printing and binding charters with Kent's Notes, (the work in question,) and providing that no portions of the sums of money heretofore or thereafter appropriated by the Common Council for any specified purpose should be expended for or applied to any other purposes than those specifically named and provided for in such appropriations.

It must be assumed that the Legislature passed this act with knowledge of the circumstances attending the relator's claim, and the decision of the Supreme Court thereon.

By this act the Legislature recognized the equity of the relator's claim, and intended to and did provide for its payment, notwithstanding any violation of previous legislative requirement as to the mode of its contraction.

The Legislature first say to the Common Council, you shall contract no debts except in a particular mode. The Legislature afterward say, although you have not contracted this debt in the mode provided, still we authorize and direct you to pay for it.

If the power that imposes the restriction subsequently directs that notwithstanding such restriction, a debt contracted in violation of it shall be paid, the Court cannot, when the body who controlled the debt, is willing to conform to the legislative will, permit one of the officers of that body to set at naught both the will of the Legislature and of the contracting body.

Taking the act of April 17, 1861, and the Ordinance of Sept. 27, 1861, together, it appears that the sum of $4,260 has been raised by tax for, and appropriated by the Common Council to the purpose of paying the relator for the work in question, and that this sum cannot be appropriated for any other purpose.

This is a clear recognition by the Legislature and the Common Council, of the relator's right to payment, and a direction by both those bodies that relator should be paid. It is not competent for the Comptroller, holding in his hand a fund thus specifically appropriated to be paid to the relator, to refuse to dispose of it according to its appropriation.

Order of Special term affirmed, with costs.

CLERKE, P. J.—This case is distinguishable from the people on the relation of Green *vs.* the Mayor, &c., in that the relator in the present case had no remedy by action against the Corporation, the claim having been decided against him in the Superior Court, and as the Legislature and the Common Council had made a specific appropriation for that claim, the application comes within the decision in the People on the relation of Reynolds *vs.* Flagg, (16 Barb. S. C. R. 503) and the People on the relation of Baker *vs.* Haws, (21 How., P. R., 178.) I concur.

SUTHERLAND, J., also concurred.

Moses Ely for relator; H. H. Anderson, for respondent.

Buckeye Corporations and New-York Courts—The Latter Claim Jurisdiction of the Former.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Assurance Company, vs. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.—The plaintiffs on the 1st of February, instant, attached funds of the defendants deposited in this City by the defendants, to pay their Eastern stockholders. The suit in which the attachment issued was commenced to enforce defendants' liability as guarantors of the bonds and coupons of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, now insolvent. The defendants moved to set aside the summons and attachment, on the ground that the parties are foreign corporations, and the cause of action did not arise in this State. The plaintiffs contended that the cause of action arose in this State, the bonds and coupons being payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in this City; that the defendants, by a general appearance, waive any irregularity of service, and that, irrespective of any State law, a corporation created in another State was entitled to all the rights and remedies of any citizen of another State in our Courts.

The following opinion was delivered by Judge LEONARD: There is such a diversity of authority upon the question, viz.: where does the cause of action arise, where the contract is made out of the State, but is payable, or to be performed within it, that I find myself not at liberty to advance my own views at Special Term, where a decision adverse to the plaintiffs may result in leaving them remediless. I feel particularly constrained by the case reported in 3 Coms. R., 132, Burckle *vs.* Eckhart. From the result to which I have arrived on this question, it is not necessary to consider the point raised in relation to the effect of the notice served with the order to show cause. I think, however, jurisdiction could not be claimed in consequence of the notice, if allowed the construction claimed for it by the plaintiffs, unless the cause of action arose in this State. The object of section 427 of the Code was not to confer a privilege upon foreign corporations, but creates a rule of policy, which is independent of any action of the Corporation or parties. Defendant's motion must, therefore, be denied, with costs to abide the event of the suit.

Wm. E. Curtis for plaintiffs; JE. S. Van Winkle for defendants.

A Will Set Aside for Uncertainty—Charitable Bequests Annulled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Chauncey Rose, Executor, &c., vs. *Wm. Rose.*—This was a proceeding to obtain a construction of the will of John Rose, deceased, and has been once or twice stated in the TIMES.

John Rose left $300,000 toward founding a manual labor institution for the education and benefit of destitute boys of this City, provided, within five years, the City would add to it a like sum for the same purpose.

The case was argued some time since, and decision was reserved.

The Court now rendered judgment, holding that the provisions of the will are void for uncertainty.

Warranty Damages as a Set-Off.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Edward Gould vs. *William Mesick.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $1,758, for merchandise sold by the firm of Rushmore, Cone & Co., of this City, to the defendant. Rushmore Cone & Co. assigned their claim to the plaintiff. The defence set up is that the goods were warranted by Rushmore, Cone & Co., and that they proved to be of inferior quality, and were subsequently sold by the defendant at a great loss. The defendant claims a set-off for the damage he sustained.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,800 84.

W. A. Coursen, for plaintiff; J. R. Dickenson, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Anne M. Jennings, a German girl, 18 years of age, was tried for a felonious assault upon Gerhart Kieselhaus, and acquitted. It appeared that the complainant, Kieselhaus, called at the premises of the prisoner's mother and behaved in a very rude and insulting manner toward the prisoner, whereupon he was ejected from the premises by the mother. He immediately returned and attacked the mother, whom he threw upon the floor, and as he was in the act of striking her the daughter stabbed him in the back with a dagger. On learning the facts of the case from the witnesses, the District-Attorney immediately abandoned the prosecution, and the jury were directed to bring in a verdict of acquittal.

Margaret Eagan, an Irish woman, 24 years of age, was tried for grand larceny and acquitted.

Catharine Miller, *alias* Catharine Smith, native of Ireland, 25 years of age, pleaded guilty to petty larceny from the person of J. W. Winens, of East Haddam, Conn., and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Henry Sewell, an Englishman, 42 years of age, pleaded guilty to a series of robberies from his employer, Samuel Hammond, jeweler, of No. 44 Merchants' Exchange, and was sentenced to the City Prison for five days and fined $100. A light punishishment inflicted, with the understanding that the prisoner is to leave the country immediately.

August Meyer, a German, 22 years of age, pleaded guilty to forging a check of "Woods & Lowry" upon the Chemical Bank, for $785 23, and was remanded for sentence.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequests—A Minister in Luck.—The will of Caroline L. Griffin, now admitted to probate, leaves $10,000 and 400 volumes of books selected from her library, to her pastor, Rev. Francis Effingham Lawrence; to St. Luke's Hospital, $5,000; to the Sunday School of the Holy Communion, $3,000. Also a large sum to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Jane B. Wilson and Edward J. McGloin, were admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Trimble, Executor, &c., vs. *Van Zile et al.*—Motion granted.

Jones vs. Doolittle and others.—Motion denied plaintiff. Costs $10, to abide event.

Bresler vs. Walsh and others.—Motion denied, with costs.

Ross, Jr., vs. *Eames and others.*—Motion denied plaintiff. Costs $10, to abide event.

Union Mutual Insurance Company vs. *Trow and others.*—Motion granted.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Motion granted.

Corleis vs. *Carreras.*—Motion granted.

Isham et al. vs. *Glenville Woolen Company.*—Motion granted.

Fairbanks vs. Halsey.—Motion granted, unless plaintiffs pay defendant $27 costs, in ten days, in which case the complaint is dismissed without other costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The People of the State of New-York vs. *Van Hofe.*—Order of arrest granted.

The Same vs. Kinnahka.—Order of arrest granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Purchase vs. *Bellows.*—Order granted.

Herbert vs. Hendrickson, et al.—Order granted.

Ewers vs. *Schick, et al.*—Order granted.

Lush et al. vs. *Beekman et al.*—Order granted.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Hamilton vs. *The Adirondack Estate and Railroad Company.*—Order for commission granted.

Stencler vs. *Weber.*—Order of reference to John S. Patterson, Esq., to report, &c.

Craig vs. *Smith.*—Order granted.

Cruise vs. *Di Figaniere.*—Allowance $50 granted.

Wernham vs. *Wernham.*—Order of reference to Hon. Murray Hoffman to report.

Kelbreth vs. *Wolfe, Jr.*—Order granted.

In the Matter of Samuel H. Arment.—*Habeas Corpus*, settle at 12 o'clok.

Cushman vs. *Elliott.*—Attachment granted.

Wilthaus et al. vs. *Barricklo.*—Order granted.

Hodsdon vs. *Vatable et al.*—Order granted.

Rogers vs. *Stevenson.*—Order of reference to Robert Emmett, Esq., to report, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....FEB. 25, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	91⅞	50 Cum. Coal pref	9
21,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	85	275 do	8⅜
3,000 do b10	85⅛	225 do	8¾
2,500 Tr'y 7 3-10 p. c. N.	99⅛	224 N. Y. Central R.	84
4,000 do	99⅞	150 do s30	83¾
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	99⅛	150 do b30	84
4,000 Ill. Cou'n 8s, '77	90	400 do s3	83⅞
8,000 Ill. Cou'n 8s., '79	90⅛	400 do s10	83⅞
6,000 Ill. War Loan	88⅜	200 do s60	83⅞
15,000 do	88⅜	200 Erie R.	34⅜
5,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90	64	450 do	34⅜
2,000 do	64⅜	150 do b10	34⅜
5,000 do	64⅜	200 do b30	34⅞
15,000 do b30	65	100 do b60	35
20,000 do	64⅜	200 Erie R. Pref.	58⅞
7,000 do	64	100 do	59
5,000 do b10	64⅜	150 do b10	59
13,000 Virginia State 6s	64	250 do s30	59
3,000 N. C. State 6s	73	100 do b30	59⅜
52,000 Missouri State 6s	56	100 Har. R. Pref	30¾
10,000 do s60	56	10 Hudson R. R.	36½
2,000 do b10	56¼	100 do b60	36⅜
35,000 do b30	56⅜	20 do	36
21,000 do c	56⅜	70 do	36⅛
15,000 do b30	56⅜	50 do b60	37
5,000 do c	56⅜	300 do	36⅜
10,000 do s60	56⅜	20 do	36⅝
5,000 do s10	56	300 Harlem Railroad	12⅜
5,000 do s20	56	150 do s30	12⅜
5,000 California State 7s	87	200 Reading R. R.	44
6,000 Brook'n C. W. L.	101	50 do s60	44
1,000 E. R. R. 1st M. B.	106⅜	25 Mich. Cent. R. R.	54⅜
4,000 do	106	350 do	54⅝
7,000 E. R. 3d M. B.	103⅜	50 do s30	54⅞
1,000 Hud. Riv. S. F. B.	101⅜	150 M. So. & N. I. R.	b10 23⅜
1,000 Hud. Riv. M. M. B.	84	150 do	23⅜
2,000 Harl. 1st M. Bds	101	100 do b30	23¾
1,000 Harlem 2d M. B.	94⅜	40 do	23¾
1,000 do	94⅜	125 M. S. & N. I. G. S'k	47
500 M. So. 2d Mtge.	70	100 do s10	47
2,000 do	70⅜	100 do s30	47
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	90⅜	100 do b5	47⅛
5,000 N. Ind. 1st M.	90⅛	25 do	47⅜
2,000 do	90⅛	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65⅛
1,000 do	90⅜	100 do s30	65⅛
500 C. & N. W. S. F. Bs	87	900 Clev. & Pittsb. R.	18
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st Mt	47	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	110
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	100	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 69
5,000 C. & Tol. S. F. Bds	86	150 do	69
5,000 Det. M. & Tol. Eds	76	200 Clev. & Toledo R.	46
34 Union Bk.	99	300 do b10	46
17 Bank of Commerce	83	350 do	45⅞
25 Amer. Ex. Bk	87	25 do	45⅜
10,100 American Gold	103	50 do s30	45⅞
2,000 do	103⅛	200 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	b10 58⅜
5,000 do b30	103	550 do	56⅜
100,000 do b30	103⅛	50 do	56⅜
5,000 do b30	103⅛	200 do b10	56⅜
30,000 do b60	103⅜	550 do	56⅜
30,000 do s30	103	50 do s30	45⅞
100 Pacific Mail S. Co.	93⅜	65 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	20¾
50 do s30	92	100 do	20¾
100 do b60	93	10 Mil. & Pr. Du C. 1st Prf.	77
50 do s10	92⅞	10 Mil. & Pr. Du C. 2d Prf.	57
50 do s1	92⅞		
25 do b10	92⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	92	10 Pacific M. S. Co.	93
55,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	92⅛	50 do s30	92
50,000 do b15	92⅛	50 do	92⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Or'n		50 do s60	91⅜
War Loan half-yrly.	91	50 do	92
60,000 Tr'y 7 3-10 p.c. N.	99⅛	14 N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅜
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90. b3	65	50 do	83⅜
5,000 do b10	65	100 do s30	83⅜
5,000 do b30	64⅜	10 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	56
5,000 do b15	64⅜	100 do b30	57
10,000 do	64	250 do s60	56⅜
10,000 Mo. State 6s	56⅛	50 do b10	56⅜
15,000 do s60	56	400 Erie Railway	34⅞
2,000 do	56	1000 do	35
21,000 do c	56⅜	250 do s30	35⅜
15,000 do b30	56⅜	250 Erie Rail. Pref.	b15 59⅜
5,000 do	56⅜	50 Hud. Riv. R.	b30 36⅜
10,000 do	56⅜	100 do s30	36⅜
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	18	50 do b30	36⅜
4,000 Hud. R. 3d M. B.	83	100 Reading R.	s60 44

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROF. ADRIEN'S MAGICAL PERFORMANCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PRET O' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—SPANISH DANCES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Secretary of War has issued an order announcing: 1. That from and after to-day, the President takes military possession of all telegraph lines; 2. All telegrams relating to military operations, excepting those from the Department and the Generals commanding, are prohibited transmission; 3. Journals publishing military news, unauthorized, are to be punished; 4. Appoints a military supervisor of messages, and a military superintendent of telegraph offices; 5. This order not to interfere with the ordinary operations of said companies.

The Conference Committee on the Treasury Bill Monday reported their agreement, which was concurred in by both Houses. But the vote of concurrence was subsequently reconsidered by the Senate on the motion of the Chairman of Finance, and the Bill referred back to the Conference Committee. Meanwhile, a short bill is passed by both Houses to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue interest-bearing Certificates to such of the public creditors who have had their claims duly audited and approved.

Although no particulars of the capture of Nashville have yet reached us, there appears to be no doubt that it has fallen into our possession. Gen. MCCLELLAN, our Washington correspondent informs us, yesterday received a telegram from the West confirming the report that Gen. BUELL had occupied the Tennessee capital, and stating that the rebels had fallen back to Murfreesboro, about thirty miles below Nashville. The news is also confirmed by a dispatch from St. Louis, which states that our troops took possession without opposition. The latest advices from Fort Donelson, received by way of Chicago, announce that the rebels had strong fortifications on Pine Bluffs, twelve miles this side of Nashville, and that they were expected to make a desperate stand there, but the intelligence of the evacuation makes it probable that the show of the rebels at the Bluffs was only a show, to cover the retreat of the main body from the city. Murfreesboro is the capital of Rutherford County, southeast of Nashville, on the road connecting with the Memphis and Charleston road, just over the Alabama line.

The rebels are apparently making preparations to evacuate their stronghold at Columbus, if they have not already done so. This fact seems to have been established by a reconnoissance from Cairo on Monday morning. The expedition consisted of four gunboats and two mortar-boats, with the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, and a battalion of the Eighth Wisconsin. On proceeding down the river, it was discovered that the rebels had seized all the flatboats and skiffs as high up as they dared to come, and that there had been a movement of some kind among the troops at Columbus. Our flotilla were getting into position on the Missouri side, when a rebel steamer with a flag of truce made its appearance, and a consultation took place on one of our gunboats which lasted two hours. The nature of this consultation, and its results, have not yet been made public.

News from the Burnside Expedition, received by the arrival of the steamer *Baltimore* at Fortress Monroe, confirms the rebel report that our gunboats had made their appearance at Winton, on the Chowan River. The place was shelled and burned by our forces, it appears, in retaliation for an attack by the rebel artillerists there. The Ninth New-York Regiment accompanied the gunboats, but did not land, the enemy being found in too great force. The greater part of the expedition was still at Roanoke Island, and was to be joined immediately by Gen. WILLIAMS' Brigade, at Hatteras.

The Chicago *Journal*, of last Saturday, announced that the entire fleet of mortar-boats,—thirty-eight in all,—would be completed to-night. Seventeen were in complete trim on Thursday last, and Capt. CONSTABLE expressed himself confident of his ability to shell out every rebel fortification on the Mississippi, above New-Orleans, by their aid alone.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated at Cairo, Feb. 20, states that three thousand rebel prisoners, at Fort Donelson, have asked to be allowed their arms, and to be enrolled in the army of the Union.

CONGRESS.

The Conference Committee on the Treasury Note bill made a report, on Monday, recommending that both Houses of Congress recede from a portion of their amendments. The report was concurred in by both Houses, and the bill passed. In the Senate, yesterday, however, the vote to agree with the report of the Committee being reconsidered, was disagreed to, and the bill was recommended to the Conference Committee. A petition was presented, asking that J. C FREMONT be appointed Lieutenant-General. A resolution to carry into effect the Convention with New-Granada and Costa Rica, was passed. A resolution was passed asking the Secretary of War whether any steps had been taken toward the construction of any railroad by the War Department, and the authority for it. The bill for the occupation and cultivation of certain cotton lands was taken up and an amendment limiting the appropriation to $20,000, was adopted. It was then made the special order for to-day. The bill for the confiscation of the property of rebels was considered, the special order—the case of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon—being postponed to make way for it. Mr. TRUMBULL addressed the Senate, in favor of its passage.

In the House, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of vesting the United States Commissioners with powe, to issue writs of *habeas corpus*. A bill to tax the salaries of public officers was introduced. The Senate bill to reduce the number of cavalry regiments was passed, after some debate, limiting the number to fifty instead of forty regiments. A resolution was passed instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the propriety of indemnifying certain Union men in Kentucky for losses caused by the rebels. The Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax of three per cent. upon cotton. A bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, to establish a Branch Mint at Denver City, in Colorado Territory, caused considerable debate, but was not finally acted upon. A bill directing the Collectors of Ports to cause ship-captains to take the oath of allegiance was passed. The bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish a uniform money-order system was passed. Another bill was passed authorizing the Postmaster-General to permit additional articles to be sent by mail at book-postage rates. A bill to establish an additional judicial district in New-York, to be called the Eastern District, was introduced by Mr. DIVEN and passed. A bill to establish an additional article of war, for the government of officers of the army, was reported from the Military, Committee by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, and occasioned a long and warm debate. It prohibits all officers from employing any of the forces under their command to return fugitive slaves, under the penalty of dismissal from the service. The bill was finally passed, after considerable filibustering on the part of its opponents, 83 to 42, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, on the 15th inst., arrived at this port, yesterday morning, with mails, passengers, and treasure from California. The treasure list foots up $759,246. The news brought by the *North Star* is unusually uninteresting.

The violent wind of Monday night had considerably abated yesterday morning, and most of the vessels detained in the North River were enabled to get to sea. In consequence of the unusually low tide at about noon, the South ferry-boats got aground near their slips several times. Some of the vessels at the North River piers were seriously damaged by the gale. Roofs, chimneys and signs were also scattered in every direction, and several persons were more or less injured.

The steam transport *Matanzas* will sail to-day for Port Royal with a cargo of ordnance, ammunition and subsistence stores. She also takes out a large mail.

Yesterday morning the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment, Col. HENRY C. DEMING, arrived off this City, and were immediately transferred to the steamer *Fulton*, in order to be conveyed to Ship Island. The regiment numbers nearly a thousand men. Gov. BUCKINGHAM accompanied the regiment. He and the officers were entertained by the Sons of Connecticut at the Astor House.

The remains of Col. CHARLES L. RUSSELL, of the Connecticut Tenth Regiment, who was killed in the battle of Roanoke Island, were interred at Birmingham, Conn., on Monday. Gen. D. TYLER, Gov. BUCKINGHAM, and a number of State dignitaries were in attendance.

Among the rebel prisoners taken at Fort Donelson was Rev. U. G. HOWARD, who, a short time ago, preached in Rochester, and afterwards in Chicago, from which place he went to New-Orleans. He was officiating as Chaplain to a regiment from that city.

An interesting case respecting the jurisdiction of foreign Corporations was, yesterday, decided at Special Term of the Supreme Court, by Justice LEONARD. The decision was in the case of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company against the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on a motion of the defendants to set aside an allotment issued, on the 1st of the month, against funds deposited by them in this City to pay Eastern stockholders. The opinion of the General Term in the case of BAKER against the Comptroller, in respect to the bill for printing 1,500 copies of the City Charter, with KENT'S notes, and in respect to the competency of the Comptroller to resist the payment of bills for which funds have been specifically appropriated, will be found in the law columns. The Court at Special Term, Justice ALLEN, has decided in respect to the charitable bequests of the Rose will, that they are void for uncertainty. The case has before been stated in the TIMES. The will of CAROLINE L. GRIFFIN, now admitted to probate, leaves to her pastor, Rev. FRANCIS EVFINGHAM LAWRENCE, $10,000, and 400 books selected from her library. To St. Luke's Hospital, $5,000; to the Sunday School of the Holy Communion, $5,000; also a large sum to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City.

Another heavy business was done in the Stock market yesterday. The National Securities advanced to 92¼ for the 6 ℘ cents, and 85 for the 5 ℘ cents. The Railway Shares were firmer on Erie and Michigan Southern, but ⅜@½ ℘ cent. lower on New-York Central. Gold left off 103@103½; Exchange, 114@114¼.

Flour was in more request yesterday, at, however, somewhat irregular prices. Wheat was inactive and unsettled. Corn was depressed, and old mixed Western was cheaper. A good demand prevailed for Provisions, chiefly hog products. Pork was dearer. Sugars and Whisky attracted more attention. Coffee was less freely dealt in. Green Teas were moderately inquired for, as were also Hay, Tallow, Adamantine Candles, Fruit and Tobacco. Cotton was dull and nominal. The freight engagements were light.

The Cattle Market was quite lively yesterday, owing to a light supply—less than 3,000—and cool, clear weather, which always helps the dead meat markets, and, consequently, improves the live stock trade. Many of the droves changed hands previous to being retailed, and brokers held most of the stock on their own account, and were thus enabled to advance the rates from ½c. @¾c. They were firm in their demands, and as there was an uncertainty about a further supply, butchers bought quite freely at the advance, paying 8½c.@9c. for good cattle, and, if extra fat, 9½c., and even 10c. Common stock sold at 7½c. @8c., or but little higher than last week. The supply for to-day will be light, unless some of the tardy trains arrive with delayed cattle.

States Coming Back.

Tennessee seems inclined to return to the Union at once. The moment the rebel armies are driven out of Virginia, she will follow the example. North Carolina will take similar action, just as soon as her people are released from their thraldom, and Louisiana will repeal the ordinance of secession as soon as New-Orleans has fallen into the hands of the National armies, which will be within a month. A little longer time may be required for Georgia, and two or three years may elapse before the other Gulf States are thoroughly converted from the error of their ways. But the result is certain. Sooner or later we shall have rebellion crushed and the Union restored.

The *Tribune* publishes an article from a correspondent who deprecates this result. He seems to think that restoring the Union means not only bringing the Southern States back into it again, but restoring them to their old political rulers, and Slavery to its old political influence in Congress and the affairs of the General Government. That is simply impossible. The political leaders, who have seduced the South into secession, will either be hung by the National Government or driven into exile by the loyal citizens of their own States. Their race is run. And even if it were not, where will they find allies in the North, without whose aid they must be forever powerless in the National councils? Does any man suppose that the Democratic Party will again link its fortunes to those of Slavery? A burnt child dreads the fire; and a political party that makes shipwreck *twice* on the same rock, must be much less sagacious than the Democrats usually are.

The natural tendency of events is to place the political power of the Southern States in the hands of loyal men. The power of the slave oligarchy is broken forever. And if the National Government continues to be conducted on the basis of the Constitution, and in a spirit of wisdom and magnanimity, we shall have half-a-dozen Slave States adopting a policy in harmony with that of the nation at large, within the next three years.

Jeff. Davis' Inaugural Speech.

The auspices under which Mr. JEFF. DAVIS delivered his Inaugural on last Saturday, were certainly gloomy enough for him and his so-called Government. His throne, ere it had been well set up, was tottering to its base; the ground was sliding from under his feet; the air was thick with ill omens, and the lightning brought him messages of disaster by every wire. In the West, his armies had just been routed and taken captive; his strongholds had fallen, and one-fifth of his dominion had just been wrested from his clutch. In the South he could almost see the advancing bayonets of his foes. Along the coast line, at twenty points, his enemies were penetrating into his kingdom, and their cannon were at the gateways of every one of his cities. In his front he beheld a host, sufficiently great to annihilate him and every vestige of his power, about to be hurled against him. From across the seas there was no word or sign of hope; those on whom he had relied he now found but mocked at his calamity, and laughed at his fears. Even they of his own household welcomed the flag of his foes, and those whom he had deceived were turning their swords against him. All around him and above him were the evidences of dissolution and destruction. Neither had he within himself the inspiration of a just or noble cause, but only the consciousness that he was going down to destruction, because he had dared to set himself up in opposition to his country's power, to the rights of man, and to the laws of Heaven. It was grotesque enough, that at such a moment, Mr. JEFF. DAVIS should declare his tottering house and his failing power, a "permanent" superstructure.

His address (which will be found in another column) was as impudent, mendacious and hypocritical as himself. He tells his auditors that the day is the birthday of WASHINGTON, points them to the statue of that great-souled patriot, then gives a nod to Providence; and then, referring to the treasonable ceremonies going on, says, in ghastly satire, "the day, the memory, and the purpose seem fitly associated." They *are* associated—associated as usurpation and treason are with the grandest patriotism—as the cause of freedom for which WASHINGTON fought is with the atrocious slave-propagandism, for whose sake this bloody rebellion was stirred up—as WASHINGTON himself is associated with JEFF. DAVIS—as JUDAS ISCARIOT was with his Master.

After this allusion to the Father of his Country, DAVIS refers to himself—talks of his "mingled feelings of humility and pride"—(feelings of hemp and the hangman would have been more appropriate)—nods again to "high Heaven," whom he informs that "the unanimous voice of the people has called me to this exalted station." If the speaker himself, and his auditors, and the whole country, did not know by what devilish agencies this rebellion had been incited, and by what deceptions and frauds upon the people of the South he had managed to attain power, his statement might be worthy of exposure. But the present sentiment and condition of the bulk of the plain people in Kentucky, and Missouri, and Western Virginia, and Tennessee, (all of which States he still claims as part of his Government,) and wherever our liberating army has marched, furnish a reply which nails the falsehood as soon as it leaves his throat.

DAVIS then formally makes his charges against the North. He reiterates the old and oft-repeated statement that it had made war against Slavery (which *word* he adroitly evades mentioning in this as in his other inaugural a year ago.) He accuses it of "malignity and barbarity" in the present war—even after, in the prosecution of the war, we have shown a consideration for the rights of the citizens of the Southern States we have entered, and a regard for the lives and property of their inhabitants, which contrasts palpably enough with the rebel cry of "No quarter," and the rebel policy of universal confiscation. He recites again the proofs of the fact that we have disregarded the "time-honored bulwarks of civil and religious liberty," and deduces therefrom our incapacity to administer a free government. We even denied the right of "peaceful separation"—the great bulwark, it seems, of DAVIS's tottering government; and, as a consequence, there was nothing left for him but war. This, as the world already knows, but, as he again tells it, resulted in "a million of men standing in hostile array, waging warfare along a frontier of thousands of miles." "Battles," says he, "have been fought, sieges conducted, and, although the contest is not ended, and the tide, for the moment is against us, the final *result in our favor is not doubtful.*" It *does* seem likely that, in his heart, and in those of his hearers at that moment, it did appear slightly doubtful, so far as it depended upon success in the field to which the Union had been challenged. A year ago he relied upon the heavy columns and the unflinching pluck of the rebel army; but now, in the light of late events and present appearances, *that* hope begins to fail, and he leans upon another less lofty and equally frail. He looks for victory, not to his army, but to the bankruptcy of the National Government. "The period is near at hand," says DAVIS, "*when our foes must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred*—a debt which, in their effort to subjugate us, has already attained such fearful dimensions as will subject them to burdens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come." He will find the realization of his hopes in this way as distant as their realization by the means which he now sees are so signally failing him. He then continues in a somewhat downcast tone. He refers to late adverse fortunes, but says, despondingly, that "nothing could be so bad as failure, and *any sacrifice* would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest." He thinks the blockade rather beneficent in its workings; states that he has neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter, and finally tells his auditors that, "in the heart of a people resolved to be free these disasters tend but to stimulate increased resistance." This latter statement so entirely contradicts our experience thus far in the war in the West, that no fitter contradiction of it can be found than DAVIS himself now sees in Tennessee. He closes with a prayer, very effectively put, for a blessing on his "cause," which, when we consider what that cause is, makes one as much disgusted at the blasphemy of the conclusion as with the mendacity of the whole speech.

The Ethical Basis of the Southern Confederacy.

Considering the enormous part which perjury played in the inception of the rebel cause, there is something very odd in the flouting which Mr. BOCOCK, Speaker of the rebel House of Representatives, at Richmond, gave it the other day. His address to the rebel legislators at the opening of their conclave, which we have already published in full, was indeed occupied with little else than hot denunciations and deprecations of that crime. Here are some specimens of the staccato style in which he iterated and emphasized this point:

"Our new system is designed to avoid the errors of the old. Certainly it is founded in a different system of political philosophy, and is sustained by a peculiar and more conservative state of society. It has elements of strength and long life. But at the threshold lies the question I have already stated. Can it legitimately afford the means to carry the war to a successful conclusion? If not, it must perish. But it must be destroyed, not by the hand of violence *or by the taint of perjury.* It must go out peacefully, and in pursuance of its own provisions. Better submit to momentary inconvenience than *to injure representative honor or violate public faith.* In the whole book of expedients there is *no place for falsehood and perjury.* Let us, on the contrary, assiduously cultivate the feeling of respect for constitutional limitation, *and a sacred reverence for the sanction of an oath.*"

If one did not know the character of the men to whom this lesson in ethics was addressed, one might well read it as a grotesque bit of irony. That representatives of any society above the level of the Fan-Fans, or a community of gorillas, needed to be told that it is "better to submit to momentary inconvenience than to violate public faith," and tha "in the whole book of expedients there is no place for falsehood and perjury," (and this, it will be noticed, not merely stated by the way, but made the subject of direct didactic inculcation,) may well be accounted one of the strongest of moral anomalies. But he meant no irony in the matter. The ethical BOCOCK lectured the men of, what he calls, the "new system," after this wise for no other reason than that they needed the lesson. He must have been perfectly conscious that he was addressing men, every one of whom had the crime of repeated perjuries on his soul. He simply meant to admonish his brother legislators that they must be very careful to guard themselves against indulging in licenses which, though perfectly legitimate and proper under the Constitution of the United States, would not do at all for the new "Confederacy." What undid *that*, he seems to say, might play the deuce with *this*. A little honor, even among thieves, gentlemen! But where he finds his guarantee for any such sudden development of the moral sense in the traitor league, or how he expects a "Confederacy" avowedly based on that very principle of State Rights which the rebel chiefs have used as the anodyne to soothe their guilty consciences while perpetrating treason, will tend to impress on men's minds obligations more sacred than the Constitution of the Fathers, are matters that are not obvious to us, if they are to BOCOCK. But, indeed, from whatever point of view we look at the stupendous sham which these men have set up, we see there is not virtue enough in it to keep it long from putrefaction.

What Manner of Government is it?

The English statesmen, whether Ministerial or Opposition, who have taken ground in Parliament against the recognition of a separate Southern power in this country, will certainly find no reason to regret their well considered prudence in the inaugural of Mr. DAVIS. They will rather rejoice that such a *shadow* of Government as by his own confession he would have the world recognize in a mere league of insurrectionary States, has been denied all present official consideration if not all hope of future place among the acknowledged Powers of this Continent. While speaking of the Union from which he is endeavoring to separate himself, as a voluntary union of *sovereign* States, instituted by the fathers of the Constitution, the implication is that he would have the new league of the South rest upon the complete sovereignty of the several States, which States shall be left free to come and go at will. To make this implication the plainer, he dwells in a subsequent paragraph upon the voluntary nature of this association of *Confederated* States, and with a strange perversion or misapplication of terms, speaks of the conservatism of a *Constitutional* Government. Nor is this all. The very nature of this voluntary association of sovereignties is urged upon the world as the best security against foreign wars and the most infallible guard against civil strife.

It is scarcely in the chapter of possibilities that any great European Government, constitutional or despotic, will be content to accept or recognize it as a substantive Power, upon an avowed principle of this nature; certainly not until the league assumes at least the semblance of political consolidation, so far as to prosecute its own independence of the United States, without falling to pieces by the voluntary withdrawal of such Border States as Tennessee, and the flight of the Provisional Governments of Southern Kentucky and Missouri. The conspiracy, of which Mr. DAVIS is the head, were more than content to receive the State of Tennessee into their league, not on the principle of seceding from the United States, but under a virtual disclaimer of the right of secession, and on the revolutionary right of separation. The State joined the new league for common defence; not in acknowledgment of the original basis upon which the league was formed by the Gulf States. And now that this common defence fails her, she can voluntarily withdraw, and by the simple repeal of the legislative and revolutionary act of separation, return to her old allegiance. Of this, no reasonable complaint can be made by the voluntary association at Richmond. The act will be the logical conclusion of their own manner of government.

We need scarcely add, that the example of Tennessee will be contagious, and to the DAVIS experiment utter and irretrievable ruin. The entire fabric crumbles to pieces for the want of the Constitutional base of self-preservation. In appealing to Foreign Powers to recognise in the voluntary nature of the league the best security against foreign wars and civil strife, Mr. DAVIS deprives his own Government of all authority to hold the league together, even so long as to make good its own independence.

Nor will foreign States be content with the guaranty, if such it may be called, against the future disturbance of the peace of the world, in the voluntary nature of this league, much less trade, and make treaties with it, on the miserable assurance "that at the first moment of asserting their right of secession, these States proposed a settlement on the basis of a common liability for the obligations of the General Government." There will be no difficulty, we apprehend, in detecting the sophistry of this assurance, with any European merchant or statesman, and the flimsy pretext that this voluntary principle constitutes the sum total of its *conservatism*, will scarcely answer their very natural inquiry, *What manner of Government is it?*

Senator Sumner's Plan for Reorganizing the National Government.

The *Tribune* indorses Senator SUMNER'S plan for carrying on the Government after the rebellion shall have been crushed. That plan is simply to *abolish* every Slaveholding State that has seceded, and to organize the soil of them all as Territories, to be governed by appointment from Washington. The *Tribune* thinks that "timid, conservative minds" may shrink from a policy which "must strike many readers as very radical," but that at every stage of the struggle "the policy of Senator SUMNER'S view is equally clear and decisive."

We cannot concur in this opinion. We believe that policy to be utterly fatal to every great interest of the United States,—certain to end, if adopted at all, in rendering peace impossible, and in converting the entire Southern portion of the Republic into a field of prolonged and bloody civil war. That it sweeps away the present Constitution, and destroys forever the Union which our fathers gave us, is perfectly evident. Not a vestige will be left of either. We are to have a new Constitution and a new Union—a Government resting upon entirely different principles from those under which we have prospered hitherto, and utterly incompatible with the ends and objects which our National framework sought to attain. Instead of having a National Union,—in which each State will be left to the control of its own local affairs, the National Government being limited to National objects in the sphere of its authority, we shall have simply a centralized despotism,—in which everything like freedom will be extinguished, and all rights will be permanently held at the will of the central power. We do not believe the people of any section, or any considerable portion of them, are ready for any such change in the character of our Government.

The *Tribune* thinks the adoption of this policy would have prevented secession. Possibly it might—but as no man ever dreamed of proposing it, the plan has been postponed too long to serve as a preventive. But it would crush the rebellion now, says the *Tribune*. Possibly—but we can accomplish the same result on better terms. We can crush the rebellion by force of arms. We can do it and save the Constitution. Mr. SUMNER would abolish the Constitution in order to put down a rebellion against it. He would destroy the Union in order to thwart an attempt to dissolve it. The whole scheme is preposterous,—quite as visionary and absurb as the theory on which he professes to base it, that every seceding State has committed *felo de se*. The phrase smacks much more of the Court of Sessions than of the Senate Chamber. There is much more of special pleading in it than of statesmanship.

The *Tribune* urges it because it would "forever consolidate the Union against its only great danger, that which arises from the doctrine of *State sovereignty.*" There is no danger in this doctrine, if it be only kept within its proper limits. If it goes beyond them,—if it pushes a State into rebellion against the *National* sovereignty, then it must be pushed back. But the doctrine that a State has control of its *local* affairs is a perfectly just and true doctrine. It is the very basis of our form of Government. It gives the only true security for popular freedom and for the preservation of our civil rights, and the day that sees it extinguished will see the sun of American liberty set forever. We do not want the Union "consolidated against the just rights of the States that compose it. The South has carried the doctrine of State sovereignty to an absurd extreme. In asserting the right of a State to nullify National laws, or to release its people from allegiance to the National Constitution, it transcended its rights, and did violence at once to the true doctrine of State authority, and to the rightful supremacy of the General Government. This error is in process of being corrected, and the discipline is one which will not encourage its repetition.

The *real* object of Senator SUMNER'S policy and the real motive of the *Tribune's* indorsement of it, is to get a *chance to abolish Slavery in the States.* If the Slave States can be converted by an act of Congress into National *territory*, then, Congress having the authority to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States," may abolish Slavery within their limits. The end does not justify the means. Nor would the end itself be attained in any way beneficial to the slaves, or acceptable to that great mass of the American people who desire to see the curse of Slavery safely and advantageously removed. Senator SUMNER'S plan makes every interest, every right, every guarantee of the Constitution and the Union subordinate to the abolition of Slavery. Even if Slavery could be brought to an end in no other way, the people would not agree with him. Grievous as are the evils of Slavery, the evils of abolishing the Constitution and the Union would be ten times greater.

But there is not the slightest necessity for any such extreme and fearful experiment. The fate of Slavery is sealed forever. The political power which has alone maintained it, becomes extinct as the result of the present war. It staked its existence on the success of the rebellion; it falls forever when the rebellion is crushed. Henceforth the Constitution is to be construed, the Government is to be conducted, the affairs of the Republic are to be carried on, *in the interest of Freedom and not of Slavery.* This of itself secures the end desired. There is not the slightest necessity, even if there were any justice, in resorting to the radical and destructive policy proposed by Mr. SUMNER upon this subject.

The New "Truant Officers."

This City has reason to be thankful for the excellent management of the Metropolitan Board of Police. The former slip-shod guardians of society, who used to hang about corner-groceries, and were in intimate relations of friendship with gamblers and pimps, are replaced by a well-dressed, orderly, disciplined force, with much *esprit du corps*, who are a real terror to evil doers. The *personnel* of the force is admirable; we doubt if a finer-looking body of men in physical proportions can be found in the country. The old habits of slovenliness and *dawdling* are mostly broken up. The men carry themselves well, are neat in person, and respectful to strangers. The "Detective Force" is very active and well managed, and we believe there is no large city in the world where there is less of picking pockets and petty thieving. Of course, there are some troublesome relics of the old system of police, and the force in some wards needs "weeding out" yet. Men are still found who are ready to disgrace the name of an officer of the law, by guilty connivance with criminals, and there is still a lack of thorough military discipline in some portions of the body. Still, on the whole, we may safely compare the orderly condition of our City and its police-management with that of any European city. Crime is on the decrease—especially among the young—and is sternly kept under. Deeds of violence occur no more frequently than they must everywhere where five hundred thousand human beings gather together. Every street and lane of the Metropolis, in the darkest hour of the night, is perfectly safe to stranger or citizen. It is true, certain species of crime, as gambling, and the evils connected with prostitution, are reached with more difficulty, but this is due rather to defective legislation than any want of energy in the Police Commissioners.

One of the most beneficent measures which they have originated, has been carried out during this year of civil war. The crying evil of our City, as every one knows, is the vagrancy and consequent crime of the young children of poor people, who are mostly foreigners. The opening of a life of juvenile crime is usually in *truancy* from school. The boy runs away from wholesome restraint; he grows up uneducated and without discipline; evil companions soon lead him to acts of petty crime; he learns the dodges and the slang of the thieves and rowdies, and soon becomes accomplished in the arts of juvenile wickedness.

To prevent truancy has long been felt, by those interested in the welfare of the young, as one of the first steps in renovating our City. Our New-England brethren have recognized the importance of this for years, and the Boston Truant Law, with the "Truant Officers," have accomplished wonders in preventing the first beginnings of juvenile vagrancy and criminality in that city. For some four years, a similar Police agency has worked to great advantage in Brooklyn. Under the general act, the Commissioners in New-York have this Winter detailed two officers as "Truant Officers"—men of tact and intelligence, whose duty it is to visit every school in the City, find out the truants, and then to go to the houses of the parents to compel or induce them to keep their children from the streets, and place them in the schools. The mere visit of the officer with an explanation of the law, to the parents or to the school, is enough. The children are fearful of playing truant again, or the parents are aroused to a more responsible sense of their duty in educating their children.

If a child is persistently truant, the officers have the power, under this act, of bringing it before the Judge, when it can be placed temporarily in a place of detention. But this severity, thus far, has not been necessary. Every one—parents and teachers—have received the officers with the greatest kindness and courtesy, and feel the public value of their labors. The only exception to this kindly reception is with some of the Trustees of schools in the Ninth Ward. These gentlemen, we understand, have declined to permit the officers to collect the truants of their schools. It is incumbent on them to explain to the public why they are resisting a measure so plainly beneficial to the whole community.

It should be remarked that these officers are not authorized to touch the great evil of non-attendance on school and of vagrancy among children, which they meet with all the while. The tens of thousands of children who never enter the public school, they have nothing at present to do with—their duty is merely to reclaim the truants. Their success is shown by the fact, that in two months over *five hundred* truants have been brought back to regular attendance on the public schools. This is an encouraging beginning of their work. We hope for still greater results.

Arrivals in the City.

Baron de Stoeckel, the Russian Minister at Washington, is stopping at the Albermarle Hotel.

Wm. Howard Russell, the London *Times* correspondent, who arrived from Canada on Monday, is at the Brevoort House.

Gov. Buckingham was in the City all of yesterday forenoon, and returned home in the afternoon.

Hon. G. W. Sacket, of Seneca Falls; James Redpath and lady, of Boston; Capt. J. W. Jones, of the U. S. Army; Lieut. N. Holly, of the Seventh Infantry of the U. S. Army; Capt. R. F. Loper, of Philadelphia, and Rev. J. T. Duryea, of Troy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. D. Sohier, of Boston; Dr. Halsted, of Massachusetts; N. G. Upham, of New-Hampshire; J. H. Wells, of the U. S. Army; H. C. Lord, of Ohio, and Wm. Bostwick, of New-Haven, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mrs. Gen. Burnside, of Rhode Island; T. W. Shannon, T. Magoun, S. Caldwell, B. G. Boardman, N. D. Whitney, Issac Cushing and A. E. Batchelder, of Boston; Major Haynes, U. S. A.; A. J. Bigelow, of Clinton; H. W. Freedley, U. S. A., and Rev. Mr. Schenck, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Geo. B. Perry, one of the prisoners released from Richmond; W. W. Russell, of Washington; W. Sturgis Hooper, of Boston; A. P. Montant, of Paris, and Mr. Cadwalader and Mr. Raule, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

R. T. Lincoln, son of the President, returning from Washington to Cambridge, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. McGuigan, of Philadelphia, and Robert S. Webb, U. S. A., are at the Everett House.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Telegraph Lines Taken Possession of by the Government.

Order Against the Transmission of Military News by Telegraph, by Mail, or Otherwise.

The Bill to Prohibit Army Officers from Surrendering Fugitive Slaves Passed in the House.

Further Disagreement on the Treasury Note Bill.

Kerrigan Dismissed from the Service.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

ORDER IN RESPECT TO MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH, MAIL OR OTHERWISE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Feb. 25.

Ordered, *first*—From and after the 26th day of February inst., the President, by virtue of the act of Congress, takes military possession of all the telegraph lines in the United States.

Second—All telegraphic communications in regard to military operations not expressly authorized by the War Department, the General commanding or the Generals commanding the armies in the field, in the several departments, are absolutely forbidden.

Third—All newspapers publishing the Military news, however obtained, and by whatever medium received, not authorized by the official authority mentioned in the preceding paragraph, will be excluded thereafter from receiving information by telegraph, or from transmitting their papers by railroad.

Fourth—EDWARDS S. SANFORD is made Military Supervisor of telegraphic messages throughout the United States. ANSON STAGER is made Military Superintendent of all telegraphic lines and offices in the United States.

Fifth—This possession and control of the telegraph lines is not intended to interfere in any respect with the ordinary affairs of the Companies, or with private business. By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Congress took prompt action, to-day, in passing a bill authorizing Secretary CHASE to issue certificates of indebtedness, bearing 6 per cent. interest, to public creditors.

THE ARMY AND FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The House, by emphatic vote, to-day, forbid officers of the army or navy to decide the right of property and return fugitive slaves.

THE MEXICAN TREATY—GEN. SCOTT.

The *project* of a treaty with Mexico, submitted to the Senate, contains a provision for the appointment of a Commissioner to arrange certain details; and it is to fill this Commission that Gen. SCOTT's name is submitted with the treaty. The Senate has not yet taken favorable action. Objection is made on several grounds; one is, that the nomination would not be respectful to Mr. CORWIN; another is, that from his advanced age and physical infirmities Gen. SCOTT would not be able to make the enervating voyage to Vera Cruz, and the fatiguing trip overland three hundred miles to the City of Mexico.

The Senate debated the Mexican question and Gen. SCOTT's nomination three hours to-day, in executive session, without coming to a conclusion. The movement is opposed on grounds of policy only' and the nomination will probably fail.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT AND THE HOSTAGES.

It is said that one of the matters submitted to our Government through HOWELL COBB, from Fort Monroe, is that the rebel Government have no official information as to how their privateersmen are to be treated, and that they cannot surrender all the prisoners held as hostages for their safety till their status is definitely settled. This was considered in Cabinet meeting to-day.

PRISONERS IN COLORADO TERRITORY, ETC.

The Secretary of War, by order, has placed the political prisoners confined in Colorado Territory on the footing of those in Fort Lafayette, to be released on parole. There are from fifty to sixty of them. Those prisoners that decline to accept the Government's terms of release from Fort Warren will remain in confinement during the war.

GEN. LANE TO RETURN TO THE SENATE.

Letters received in Washington, to-day, seem to assure the immediate return of Gen. LANE to the Senate, and the abandonment of his military career.

A SKIRMISH.

A skirmish between HEINTZELMAN'S and the rebel pickets occurred last night, and we lost several men.

THE VERDICT IN KERRIGAN'S CASE.

The judgment of the Court-Martial in the case of Col. JAMES KERRIGAN has been approved by Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, and a general order issued carrying it into effect. The Court did not find KERRIGAN guilty of treason, but of inefficiency, and of conduct unbecoming an officer in the gross neglect of his military duty, as manifested in the disorganized and disgraceful condition of his regiment. KERRIGAN was adjudged to be dismissed the service, and Gen. MCCLELLAN approves the sentence, and orders him to be dismissed.

VISIT OF COL. WOOD TO HIS REGIMENT.

Col. Wood, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, just returned from Richmond, visited his regiment to-day. Gen. MCDOWELL honored him with an escort of cavalry. Col. WOOD was enthusiastically received by his regiment, and having learned the way to Richmond, he promises to lead his men there.

ENTERTAINMENT TO COL. LEE.

A number of the sons of New-England are giving to Col. LEE, a Ball's Bluff prisoner, a brilliant entertainment at Willard's, to-night.

RESIGNED.

First Lieutenant J. A. SHULTZ, of the First Cavalry, United States Army, has resigned.

THE FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S SON.

Among those present at the funeral of the President's son yesterday were the members of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, Members of Congress, officers of the army and navy and other friends of the family.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The steamer *Metamora* ran the blockade yesterday morning and reached Washington. Six or eight shots were fired at her by the Confederate batteries, which have been silent during the past week, none, however, taking effect.

STANTON AND M'CLELLAN.

It is generally stated and believed that S. L. M. BARLOW, of New-York, furnished the agent of the Associated Press with the report of Mr. STANTON's alleged compliment to Gen. MCCLELLAN, in the Railroad Convention, which Mr. STANTON has disavowed.

OFFICERS RETIRED.

Col. WASHINGTON SEWELL, Sixth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. GEORGE ANDREWS, Sixth Infantry, and Maj. WM. AUSTIN, Third Artillery United States Army, have been retired by the Board of Examination—their inability to perform duty having resulted from long and faithful service.

HORSES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The following were the successful bids for furnishing horses, opened by the Government on Saturday:

Cavalry—A. D. Wood, Buffalo, N. Y., 100 at $105 each; R. W. Clapp, John-street, New-York, 200 at $107 each; John H. Hoerner, Boiling Springs, Penn. 100 at $109 each; S. H. Swarzy, Shippenburgh, Penn., 100 at $112 each. Total horses 500.

Artillery—C. Mintzer, Philadelphia, Penn., 200 at $113 each; D. W. G. Morris, Philadelphia, 100 at $113 59 each; J. R. Cogshell, Philadelphia, 200 at $114 each; A. D. Wood, Buffalo, 100 at $115 each; Eli S. Hubbell, Washington, D. C., 130 at $115 each; Andrew Hague, Philadelphia, 100 at $115 each; Joseph Bement, Washington, D. C., 120 at $115 each. Total horses 950.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

On motion of Mr. VAN VESSENDEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) the motion agreeing to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Treasury Note bill, was reconsidered, and the Senate disagreed to the report, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee of Conference.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition, asking that JOHN C. FREMONT be appointed Lieutenant-General of the army.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution to carry into effect the cogvention between New-Granada and Costa Rica. Passed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War whether any contracts have been made, or any steps taken towards a contract, for the construction of any railroads by the War Department; and if so, by what authority, and with whom, and by authority of what law, they have been made.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Territories, reported back the bill for the occupation and cultivation of certain cotton lands in possession of the United States.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment limiting the appropriation to $20,000. Adopted.

Mr. CARLISLE said the bill involved some very important principles of the Constitution and of expediency, and he wanted time to examine it. He moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. HALE hoped they would pass this bill and several others, especially bills for confiscation. There thousands and millions of dollars in this very city belonging to rebels, which ought to be attended to.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the bill was postponed till to-morrow, and made the special order.

Mr. DRUMBULL moved to take up the bill for the confiscation of the property of rebels. He said there was pressing necessity. [Within a few weeks the property of a rebel General, in this city, had been sold, and the proceeds transmitted to him, while we were sitting here and imposing paper currency on suffering soldiers.

The bill was taken up.

Some verbal amendments were made to the bill when the morning hour expired, and the Chair called up the special order, the "STARKE" case.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone the special order and continue the consideration of this bill. Agreed to. Yeas 22, nays 15.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the bill was calculated to affect the property of those rebels who are not under the jurisdiction of the United States at this time, and to avoid the charge of unconstitutionality that could forfeit the estate of traitors except during life.

Mr. TRUMBULL referred to and read at some length from the decision of Judge SPRAGUE of Massachusetts, made last month, on the condemnation of the *Warwick*, and then proceeded as follows: But what seems to embarrass some minds is the difficulty of treating these men both as citizens and traitors. These rebels in the Southern States occupy just exactly that position. When an insurrection assumes such formidable proportions as this has, and when armies are arrayed against the Government and against each other, all the writers on international law agree that the rebels are entitled to be treated as belligerents and as enemies, and we have been treating the rebels at the South as belligerents during this present war. We have sent flags of truce to them and taken them as prisoners; and whenever a rebellion becomes of such magnitude as to be entitled to be called a civil war, the parties are to be governed by the ordinary rules of war, while it lasts, and in the prosecution of such a war the Government is bound to observe the same rules as it would observe if in a war with an independent nation. But that does not prevent the Government, after the war is over, from trying as a traitor or any person that may be in its hands, and that is the way, I take it, which this rebellion is finally to be put down. Nobody expects to try all the 300,000 men now in arms against the Government and hang them, though they are undoubtedly traitors. But we will give them the right of belligerents, and take them as prisoners of waf, and when they return to their loyalty again, those who have been seduced from it we will release them; but the ringleaders of this rebellion, the instigators of it, the conspirators who have set it on foot, will, I trust, be brought to the halter, and never be discharged unless they are discharged by Petit Jury, who shall say they are not guilty of treason. These are our rights as against these people, but our right as against an enemy is a right of confiscation. We have now the right to take the person and property of the enemy and destroy it wholly, if necessary. I know that, according to the modern usage of civilized nations, total destruction does not follow. I know that in our modern times prisoners who are captured are not put to death or reduced to slavery, and property has not generally been confiscated; but the right to confiscate property, real or personal, for there is no distinction, is undoubted. Look at the condition of things at Port Royal, where all the inhabitants have fled, and left the country desolate. Is it to remain unoccupied, and a wilderness, or shall we treat it as the European nations did the places on this contident, when the savages fled and left the territory unoccupied? How does the conduct of the people at Port Royal differ from that of the Aborigines? They leave everything to waste, abandoning the country, and we may take possession of that country and apportion it out among the loyal citizens of the Union; and this act of confiscation by which we do this is not a bill of attainder. Some have objected to the constitutional power to pass this bill, because they say it is a bill of attainder. It is not a bill of attainder at all. It does not corrupt the blood of a person; it operates upon his property. The Supreme Court has expressly decided, in the case of Brown *vs.* The United States, that Congress has authority to pass a confiscation bill. And if Congress has the power to confiscate the property of an enemy, then an act of confiscation must be something different from a bill of attainder, for the Constitution expressly declares that no bill of attainder shall be passed. Again, Sir, if Congress declares the property of a rebel forfeited, I want to know who is to controvert that question? If it is contended that, according to international law, Congress has no right to confiscate the real estate of a rebel, I ask who is to interpret international law? There is no common tribunal to which all nations submit their questions. International law is nothing more than a uniform usage of civilized nations, and each one at last interprets it for himself, running the hazard it is true, of bringing upon himself the condemnation of other nations. I suppose if a nation should violate a well-settled principle of international law, such as violating the rights of an ambassador or of a passport, it would bring upon itself the condemnation of other nations. But to confiscate the property of your enemy is not a violation of the principles of international law. Suppose Russia, in these interminable wars going on between that country and Circassia, should take the land of the Circassians and apportion it out among the nobles of Russia, would America think of interfering and going to war with Russia? And if other nations would not interfere, who would interfere? Can our Courts give a different construction to international law from what a Sovereign Power gives it? Certainly not. The Courts are bound by international law as the Nation establishes it. They cannot overrule an act of Congress, because in their opinion it does not harmonize with international law. They have no such power. The Supreme Court said, in the case of JOHNSON against MCINTOSH, (5th Curtis, 513,) that conquest gives a title the Courts cannot deny. That is settled by judicial decision. It does not lie in the power of Congress to settle international law. It only involves a question of policy and expediency, and that, I think, is so manifest with regard to this bill that I need not stop to discuss it. The second section of this bill forfeits the claim of any person to any person held in service or labor, if the person so claiming has in any manner engaged in this rebellion, and makes the person owing such service forever afterward free. I take it there can be no doubt of the power of Congress to pass this law. Congress has the power to raise armies, and it may draft soldiers. It may take from my friend from Kentucky (Mr. DAVIS) his hired man, whom he has hired at a stipulated price to work upon his farm for the next year. Right in the middle of the contract, in the midst of his harvest, the Government of the United States may draft that man into its service. What becomes of the contract? Can you keep it? Can the Courts decide that you are entitled to the services of this man, and can the Court give them? No. Here comes the paramount authority of the United States and takes this man, if it is necessary to use him for the defence of the country. It is a question of power, and the power to do this cannot be questioned. Does the master hold his slave by any stronger tenure? You cannot draw a contract so strong by which one person shall give his time and services to another, that the paramount authority of the Government cannot abrogate that contract, and take from your control that person, and bring him into the service of the country. This can be done also in reference to your own child. By the laws of nearly every State in this Union, a parent has control of his child till the age of 21 years, but notwithstanding that, if the public necessity requires it, the Government may take your son at 18 years of age, or even younger, from under your control, and bring him into the Army of the United States, and into the battle-field, in defence of the honor and integrity of the nation. And does the master hold his slave by any stronger tenure than this? Why the person and property and everything connected with your enemy may be taken and condemned and destroyed if it be necessary for the preservation of the country, and not only your enemy, but you may take the property of your friends. We are taxing the loyal men of this country now to the furthest limit in support of this war, and we may call upon them personally to serve in the army. While we can do all this, can it be pretended that we cannot control the negroes and the men who fight against the Government? I know that while loyal men have been suffering in person and property, the property of disloyalists has been untouched. I know that while my people are to be taxed to support this war, we are not to touch the property of rebels in arms against the Government. But it is said that you cannot enforce the laws in these Southern States now. True, we cannot till the armies advance; and when they do advance, let us take that property, and make it contribute toward the expenses of this war, and save the property of loyal men; and let the men who have instigated the war pay the expense. I know there are various policies pursued by different commanders. One commander, Gen. HALLECK, forbids all fugitive slaves from coming within his lines. I want it upon the statute-book that he shall not determine anything about fugitive slaves; and if he knew them to be so, he should not surrender them, but shall treat them as persons, as they are, and make no distinction between them and other persons whom he may meet, but that we may have a uniform policy in the country, and not have one portion endeavoring to ascertain whether a man is free or slave, and then engage in surrendering him up to his supposed owner. The third section makes provision for the negroes who may be liberated by the act. There is a very great aversion in the West to have anything to do with the negro at all. They don't want the free negro to come in settle Illinois. This bill proposes to colonize them. Such are the main features of the bill; and I now submit it to the Senate.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) objected to the third section, which provides for colonization. He thought we could not afford to send out of the country the laboring men and producers, and, if insisted upon, he should move to amend, by providing colonization for slaveholders, who are dangerous to the country, and whose loss would not be felt.

Mr. WILLEY, of Va., (Rep.,) wanted to know where there was any Constitutional power for the President's colonizing negroes. He was willing to cooperate in the most stringent measures for the confiscation of property, but had the Senator from Illinois counted the immense cost of the scheme of colonization? It would cost $500 a head to colonize and keep ignorant slaves.

Mr. POMEROY said his amendment would obviate that, as there would be only a few slaveholders to colonize.

Mr. WILLEY—I propose to hang all such traitors, and thus save all the expense of transportation.

[Applause in the galleries, which was immediately suppressed by the Chair.]

By consent, Mr. FESSENDEN introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to public creditors certificates to the whole amount of debts, in certificates of not less than $1,000, payable in one year or earlier, at the option of the Government, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

On Motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the bill was taken up and passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Confederation bill.

Mr. TEN EYCK of New-York, (Rep.,) thought the third section very important. He said there was great aversion at the North to having large masses of free negroes turned loose among them to injure other laborers, nor could they be allowed to roam at large in the South.

Mr. SUMNER said he entirely agreed with the Senator from Kansas, (POMEROY,) to objecting to any recognition of the Fugitive Slave law, which he thought never had authority in the Constitution. He moved to make a verbal amendment to obviate all suspicion of anything of that kind.

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, further consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky (Union,) the Committee on Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the propriety of vesting the United States Commissioners with powers to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, and hold persons to bail for good behavior, and to increase the compensation of said Commissioners.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to tax the salaries of public officers. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill relating to claims for losses and destruction of property by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) called up the Senate bill to reduce the number of cavalry regiments. He said, in explanation, that the number of such regiments is 78, the organization of some of which is imperfect, and besides the arms for all of them cannot conveniently be procured. Complete regiments can be made up by the pending bill. Some of the enlisted men do not know how to ride, and perhaps never will learn. The Government would save about one-fourth of the present expenditures, by the passage of this measure. The expense of maintaining a single regiment is $1,000,000 per year.

The House amended the bill, so as to reduce the number of cavalry regiments to 50, instead of 40, as proposed by the Senate. The officers and men necessary to be discharged by the reduction, to receive three months' full pay in addition to the allowances prescribed by law; all the officers of the cavalry to be examined by a Board of Officers as to fitness, &c.

The bill passed.

Mr. GRIDER, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill to indemnify the Union men of the Third Congressional District of Kentucky and other Congressional districts, for damages, and impoverishment caused by the so-called Confederate troops and their aiders and abettors.

Mr. VAN WYCK introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to examine into and report on the necessity of repealing the eighth section of the act of Congress further to promote the efficiency of the Navy, approved in December last. The section in question relates to the compensation of employes in the Navy-yards.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.) introduced a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax of three per cent. per pound on cotton, and making such a lien thereon; persons and corporations to be prohibited from carrying or transporting the same until the tax is paid.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill to establish a Branch Mint at Denver City, Colorado Territory, to be under the control of the Directors of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury. $75,000 is appropriated to carry out this act and to defray the current expenses for the current year, and for the fiscal year ending with June, 1863.

Mr. SARGEANT, of California, (Union,) called attention to the fact that early in the session a bill was introduced to establish a Branch Mint in Nevada Territory. He had been informed, on reliable testimony, that $3,000,000 are mined in Nevada, while that much is not mined in twelve months in Colorado.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said it was true, as stated by Mr. SARGEANT, the bill for the Branch Mint was offered to the Committee on Commerce. He, therefore, suggested that this bill go with the other to the Committee of Ways and Means, to be considered together. This was agreed to.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) suggested that the bill for a Branch Mint in New-York be similarly referred; but to this objection was made.

Mr. BENNETT, (Delegate from Colorado,) said, if the statistics were stated by Mr. SARGEANT, he was not aware of the fact; but a Branch Mint for Colorado was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. Nevada was only three or four hundred miles from the San Francisco Branch Mint, while Colorado was 2,500 miles from any Mint or Assay Office. Hence the importance of a Branch Mint at Colorado.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill directing that the Collectors of the several ports cause to be administered the oath of allegiance, and to support the Constitution of the United States, to masters of American vessels clearing for foreign or other ports, during the present rebellion—the violation of the oath to be visited with the pains and penalties for willful and corrupt perjury. Passed.

The House, on motion of Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) took up and passed the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish a uniform money-order system, at all Post-offices deemed suitable therefor. For orders from one to ten dollars, a commission of five cents will be charged; from ten to twenty dollars, ten cents; and for every additional ten dollars, five cents.

Mr. COLFAX of Indiana, (Rep.,) reported a bill authorizing the Post Master General to permit additional articles to be sent by mail at present rates of book postage. He said that by the present law, roots, cuttings and seeds could be sent by mail at one cent per ounce, but stockings for a soldier, flags and many other things could only go at letter postage rates.

The bill passed unanimously.

Mr. PORTER of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a resolution which was passed that the several railroad companies who have received from the Government grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads are required to transport the property and troops of the United States free of all toll or other charges whatever.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill, which was passed, regulating the time for holding the United States District Court in Kentucky.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to establish an additional Judicial district in the State of New-York, to be called the Eastern District. He showed the necessity of this measure, remarking that New-York now contains a population of three or four millions, and the City alone gives more business to the District Court than is transacted in any other district in the United States. The only expense involved is the salary of another Judge, which will be more than saved in traveling expenses now necessary between distant points.

After a debate the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to the public creditors was taken up and passed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the employment of engineer volunteers, one company to a brigade. Ordered to be printed.

The bill extending the laws regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes over the Indian Reservation in California was also passed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Military Committee, reported a bill establishing an additional article of war for the Government of the United States Army.

All officers in the military service are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, escaping from those who claim such service or labor to be due to them; and any officer found guilty by Court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from service.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved an amendment so as to include not only officers but any person in the naval or military service of the United States.

Mr. MALLORY looked upon this as an effort to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and as a denial of the right of States to claim their property. He moved the postponement of the bill.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, thought officers could be engaged in better business than returning fugitive slaves.

Mr. BINGHAM was against postponement.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) mentioned the fact that after the capture of Fort Donelson, Gen. GRANT caused twelve slaves forced into the rebel service from Kentucky, to be returned to their masters. Did the proposition pending prohibit the Government from returning such property?

Mr. GRIDER opposed the bill, looking upon it as an indirect way of repealing the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the bill was intended to confine officers to their legitimate duty, and prohibit them from interfering with the civil law. Such practices should not be tolerated for a single moment by the American people. He would not only punish those who would kidnap, but have them shot.

Mr. MALLORY said that Kentucky had as stringent laws against kidnapping as any other State.

Mr. BINGHAM had read in the newspapers a case of a fugitive who had, at the risk of his life, swam the Ohio River into Indiana. He should think when under the Stars and Stripes he should be protected. But I was said he was suspected of the crime of running away, when a company of soldiers was detailed and he was escorted to his master. If that was the practice to be pursued by the army and navy under the flag of the Republic, it would be better to cover with midnight blackness every star that floats upon its azure field. The practice was enough to consign to eternal infamy the man who dared to perform it. What are we fighting for? For the administration of justice, and among other things for the principle that no man will be condemned or deprived of his liberty without due process of law.

Mr. DIVEN—I want the gentleman from Ohio to specify where any military officer has hunted down any fugitive slave for the purpose of returning him to his master.

Mr. BINGHAM—The very case I referred to is enough to bring the blush of shame to the face of every American.

Mr. DIVEN—It is a matter founded on falsehood.

Mr. BINGHAM—How do you know that?

Mr. DIVEN—I have just as much reason to believe it untrue as you have to believe it true.

Mr. BINGHAM—The statement which has received credence all over the land is characterized by the gentleman as a falsehood. I know the fact because it has been published in the newspapers and I have never seen it contradicted.

Mr. DIVEN was understood to say that that was because the gentleman never read only one-sided newspapers.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to—43 against 87.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to adjourn. Disagreed to—27 against 95.

The question for postponing the bill till the first Wednesday in March was disagreed to—51 against 73.

The main question was ordered, when Mr. JOHNSON moved to adjourn. Negatived—41 against 78.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced an amendment, which was agreed to, prohibiting any person connected with the army and navy from returning fugitive slaves.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) wished to occupy two minutes in remarks, but Mr. LOVEJOY persisted in his objection, unanimous consent being necessary for further debate.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, objected to third reading of the bill, on the ground that it had not been engrossed.

Several ineffectual motions were made to adjourn by the opponents of the bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM raised a point of order, which the Speaker overruled.

Mr. HICKMAN vainly endeavored to offer an amendment.

The bill finally passed, 83 to 42, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Aldrich, Ashley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbit, Baker, Baxter, Blake, Bingham, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Cuffington, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Diven, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hall, Hanchett, Harrison, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Illinois, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Olin, Odell, Patten, Potts of California, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Robins of New-Hampshire, Sedgewick, Sheffield, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Thomas of Massachusetts, Train, Tramble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Wall, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Walton of Vermont, Washburn, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom, Worcester—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Clemens, Corning, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dunlap, English, Grider, Hale, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leary, Lehman, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Morris, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Rollins of Missouri, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Voorhees, Ward, Webster, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff, Wright—42.

Adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A servant girl, named MARGARET JOHNSON, with half a dozen *aliases*, was arrested by the Police yesterday, on a charge of robbing her employer, Prof. WEST, on Montague-street. The accused, it is alleged, has robbed several families with whom she has lived, under the name of JOHNSON, DONNELLY, ANDERSON, &c. She was committed for examination.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IN A PANIC.—At a late hour, Monday night, the Police Commissioners made an unannounced visit to the different Police Stations, much to the discomfiture, it is said, of a large number of the officials who should have been on duty at the time. The result of this nocturnal visit will only be made known through the official action of the Board of Commissioners.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 41, preferred, 26, 58, 76½, 14, 37, 57, 93, 56, 10, 49, 60, 84, 62, 89.

A Card from Released Prisoners.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We, the undersigned, this day released from imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, beg leave to say to the public that we have uniformly received at the hands of Lieut. CHARLES O. WOOD, First Lieutenant Ninth Infantry, U. S. A., commanding Fort Lafayette every civility, courtesy and kindness which, as commanding officer, he was authorized and permitted to extend to us by his superiors in office; who, be it said, required of us the performance of menial services, such only as would be required at the hands of scullions and menials.

We believe, indeed, that he would have made many more provisions for our comfort than we enjoyed under him had it been in his power to do so.

We deem it proper to make this voluntary statement to the public because of certain statements made in the public prints to his disparagement, which some of us know to be wholly without foundation in truth, and all of us believe so to be.

We leave Lieut. WOOD, individually, with our best wishes for his prosperity and happiness.

GEORGE W. JONES,	J. M. OGDEN,
A. N. BAKER,	E. H. JONES,
R. W. RASIN,	JOHN HAGINS,
E. E. COTTRELL,	C. LEDWIDGE,
N. S. RENEAU,	RUTSON MAURY, Jr.

Baltimore papers and elsewhere please copy.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

The disagreeable walking of yesterday suggests to us, that an ingenious and beautiful article has been devised, for protecting the white ankles of our ladies from the dirt and mud, giving support to the ankle, and shielding the stockings from the crinoline, beside giving a grace and finish to the top of the boot. It is an article of simple elegance that will at once commend itself to the ladies. In a few days it will be presented to the public.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Unguent for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL BOOT for $2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for $2 50

MARRIED.

WILLS—HENRY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 24, at the Bleecker-st Church, by Rev. Moses Ballou, HAMILTON WILLS, of Brooklyn, and ELLIE E., youngest daughter of John C. Henry, Esq.

FAKENHAM—CLARKE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Hobart, Lieut.-Col. FAKENHAM, H. M. Thirtieth Regiment, to ELIZABETH STAPLES, eldest daughter of William M. Clarke, Esq.

CREAN—VERREN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at the residence of Rev. A. Verren, D. D., Rector of the French Protestant Guize Church Du St. Esprit, New-York, by Rev. RICHARD ROBERT CREAN to FRANCOISE MADELINE, daughter of the officiating clergyman, both of this City.

☞ Marseilles, Geneva and Paris, Europe, papers please copy.

JAQUITH—SIMPSON.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Feb. 20, by Rev. George W. Smiley, NATHANIEL C. JAQUITH, of Jersey City, to EMMA S., daughter of James Simpson, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 24, ISABELLA, widow of the late Col. James Harrison, aged 63 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 141 Lexington-av.

PENDLETON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25, EDMUND H. PENDLETON, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Thursday, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment.

CURTIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, ISABEL, youngest child of Alfred L. and Maria E. Curtis, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Joseph Curtis, No. 22 West 31st-st., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb 25, ELIZABETH GRAHAM, relict of James Graham, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, H. A. Graham, No 6 King-st.

GREGORY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 24, PERCY, infant son of Edward C. and Mary E. Gregory, aged 4 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Henry Ellsworth, Esq., No. 143 West 14th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HULLARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, FRANK TALBOT HULLARD, son of Oliver Hullard, of Peekskill, N. Y., aged 4 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his uncle, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, No. 82 Columbia-st., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

KNOX.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 24, SARAH JANE, wife of Joseph KNOX, and eldest daughter of Jacob and Jane Isabella Cozine, aged 33 years, 6 months and 2 days.

The friends of his family in Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to meet at her late residence, corner of Schermerhorn and Bond-sts., in time, as they shall leave to-morrow at 11 A. M. for her father's residence at New Lotts, where the funeral services will be attended to.

LLOYD.—In South Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25, THOMAS O. LLOYD, aged 25 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of his brother-in-law, H. D. Sharet, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st., South Brooklyn.

ODELL.—In Hoboken, on Monday, Feb. 24, of gastric fever, CORA BRUSH, second daughter of Wm. G. and Louisa Odell, aged 4 years and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 250 Bloomfield-st.

MERSHON.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25, MARY H. B., wife of Wm. Mershon, aged 33 years and 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 243 South 2d-st., Jersey City. Her remains will be taken to Baker's Basin, N. J., for interment.

LE COUNT.—In New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 25, Capt. JOSIAH LE COUNT, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Trinity Church at New-Rochelle, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MOFFATT.—In Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 21, ELNOR LOUISA, wife of David H. Moffatt, aged 68 years and 4 months.

SIMPSON.—In Peekskill, on Sunday, Feb. 23, WILLIAM H. SIMPSON, son of John and Percy S. Simpson, aged 18 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are resp

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION RESPECTING JOSEPH MARSH, tailor, lately residing in Brooklyn, L. I., and formerly in the employment of James Nash, will be thankfully received by his brother, Ellis Marsh, No. 40 Railroad-avenue, Newark, N. J. Western papers please copy.

243, 143, 203,—3, 173, 43,—123, 243,—113, 203,—113, 203,—223, 173, 83, 193, 43,—123, 43,—23, 3, 173, 43,—33, 83, 23, 103,—63, 143, 33,—13, 113, 43, 183, 183, 183.—243, 143, 203.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN OF 27, in a fine and prosperous business, is now looking for a ladylike and beautiful companion for life; she must not be over 25, passionate in disposition and lovable in every respect; none but those in earnest need apply. Address, in confidence, FAITHFUL, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by Wm. Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y. The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple-trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all the best varieties. The buildings consist of a fine large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence; also, for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding-school or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse and 22 from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Railroad, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is also a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE RESIDENCE OF Winant J. Bennett, deceased, in Fort Richmond, Staten Island, situated on the corner of Broadway and Vreeland-st., by the public park, consisting of ten lots of ground, with a good-sized and convenient house, with carriage-house, stabling, and other outbuildings thereon, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit in full bearing, a good well of water, etc. For further particulars, apply on the premises to

HELLEN BENNETT, Executrix.
GARRETT H. HENDRICKSON, Executor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the depôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the county seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room &c. is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 233 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTtage at Irvington, (one hour from New-York,) situated on Main-av., not 200 yards from depôt of Hudson River Railroad, contains 8 rooms, is nicely shaded, good garden, plenty of small fruit, a never-failing spring of excellent water within ten feet of the house. Terms reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. BONDY, No. 271 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A first-class residence at Rye. The house is large, new and elegant; contains water and gas pipes. There is abundance of shade, fine orchard, large garden, plenty of small fruits, a young plantation of dwarf pear-trees, carriage-house, poultry-yard, &c. The place is three minutes' walk from the station, and there are fine views over Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Inquire of, or address Mr. SCRIBNER, 124 Grand-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK.—THE DELIGHTfully situated gentleman's residence, corner Broad and Franklin sts., with every modern convenience; 11 by 55x160; house large and convenient, with barns, carriage house, coachman's house, &c., &c., altogether a very desirable property. Also, brick store No. 401 Broad-st. Terms to suit. Will be sold at a reduced price. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TO CLOSE AN estate, a country seat of about 11 acres; good building; modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath-room, water closets, range, stationary wash-tubs, ice-house, ice-pond, stables, carriage-house, poultry-house, garden, &c., one mile from depôt, in Westchester County, and 17 miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—CONSISTing of a two-story frame dwelling and barn, in good order, and four to five acres of land, about 25 miles from the City; desirable on account of its healthy and pleasant locality and proximity to the railroad station. Price, $5,000. More land if desired. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, Room No. 3, second floor.

COUNTRY HOTEL BOARDING OR WATER CURE AT FISHKILL LANDING.—Will sell or rent to a responsible party, on accommodating terms, a large new house; will accommodate from 150 to 200 guests; range, baths, hot and cold water, barn and carriage-house and two acres of ground. For plan and sketch, apply to C. L. CHURCH, No. 527 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH barn, &c., (new,) two wells, garden, fruit trees, lawn, two acres, beautifully located, 45 miles from New-York by rail or water; cost to build $3,800—offered for less than $3,000. See painting at piano-rooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND three acres of land: all the modern improvements; well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood first-class, within forty minutes of the City by railroad, every hour. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 78 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND WELL-BUILT HOUSE, with one acre of land tastefully laid out, pleasantly located, within an hour's ride of the City. For sale on easy terms. JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, for sale, or would exchange for house in Brooklyn, Clinton or Washington av. preferred. Address W., No. 192 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt

FARMS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, OF FROM 40 to 100 acres, 10 or more of it wood; must be under a good state of cultivation, having a young and thrifty bearing apple orchard, and an ample supply of small fruit, shade, and be well fenced and watered. The house and out-buildings modern, ample and substantial. The stock and farming tools, if of the right kind, will be bought with the place. Location in a good and improving neighborhood, near railroad, select schools and an Episcopal Church, and not more than 75 miles from the City. Price from $12,000 to $17,000. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 7.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 133 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the city of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain with liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to ROBERT BENNER,
No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EXCELLENT FARM.—SEVENTY-FIVE acres; first-class improvements; finely timbered, watered and fruited; choice location; two miles from village and depôt; Union County, N. J., 1¼ hour from City. For sale at a bargain. SEYMOUR & WHITON, No. 138 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE.—$7,500 FOR A FINE FARM of 50 acres, in Westchester County, N. Y., one hour by rail from the City. Good fruit, large new buildings, &c., all in good order. A very healthy place. Address S H., Box No. 10, Harrison Post-office, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG MAN, A COLLEGE GRADUATE, desires to give instruction to pupils, at their residences, in English, Latin, Greek and Mathematics; or, a position as teacher of the above in a school in this City; would receive board in exchange. Terms very moderate. Address Box No. 141 Harlem Post-office, or call at No. 28 East 29th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock. Ask for J. B.

A RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady, fully qualified to give instruction in all the branches of a thorough English education, with music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., Post-office, Union-square.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF GROUND TO LET OR LEASE.—Having 88 feet on West-st., corner of Jane-st., running 225 feet up Jane-st., long occupied as a coal yard, for which it is admirably adapted; and is also well calculated for a lumber, brick or stone yard; or for any purpose requiring considerable amount of vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts.

TO LET OR LEASE VERY LOW—FURnished and unfurnished, two new brown-stone, high-stoop, twenty-feet, four-story houses, with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., in a beautiful location, 46th-st., two or three doors from Broadway. Apply to Mr. PHILIPS, No. 600 7th-av., near 45th-st.; or Dr. HEATH, No. 647 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and subcellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st, 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 106 Clinton-st., three minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. ferries. Water in kitchen, gas and fixtures throughout, including chandeliers. Rent $600. Apply to JOHN Q. KELLOGG & CO., No. 231 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 448 and 450 Water-st., six lofts 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well-lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, LOW—A BRICK building, 20 by 40 feet, now occupied as a livery-stable, near 8th-av. and 24th-st.; also, a new brick building adjoining, suitable for stabling or manufacturing purposes. Rent for the whole, $600 per annum. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, 187 Greenwich-st., cor. of Dey.

THREE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSES TO LET—Nos. 160, 162 and 171 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; contain 8 large, and 4 small rooms; are in good order, and have the modern improvements; will be let low to good responsible tenants. Apply to A. W. HOFFMAN, 93 West 13th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor, containing four rooms, and one room on third floor, of house No. 556 Broome-st; gas and water on second floor; rent, $18 per month. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Apply to E. E. ENGLAND, No. 162 West 17th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 556 Broome-st.; has all the modern improvements. The house would be rented to two parties if required. Viz.: the second floor and one room on third floor for $18 per month; the remainder of the house $22. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY—No. 65 2d-av., near 4th-st., a wide-front brick house, three stories, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent $800. Can be seen from 11 till 3 o'clock. None but responsible parties need apply, to A. G. McCOMB, No. 64 Wall-st., Room No. 3, from 12 to 3

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, with hoistway, &c., No. 331 Spring-st., opposite the market; a capital stand for a wholesale and retail business, such as groceries, flour and feed, crockery, &c., or a manufacturing business. Apply to S. L. LEE, No. 391 Broadway, basement.

TO LAWYERS.—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in building No. 51 Liberty-st., next to the corner of Nassau, opposite the Post-office, will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to A. V. REA, on the premises, or at the office of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

TO LET—A LADY (WITH TWO CHILDREN,) wishes to rent the second floor (unfurnished) of a house having the modern improvements, located between 22d and 34th sts., and 6th and 9th avs., in a respectable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $300 yearly. References required and given. Address A. B., Box 138 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered fo a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

14TH AND 34TH STREETS.—TO LET, THE two four-story brown-stone front houses, Nos. 102 and 104 East 14th-st.; all modern improvements; also, No. 146 West 34th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 191 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Apply on the premises. JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 852, between 18th and 19th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 456 5th-av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Variek-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 95 East 25th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEO. H. WORK, No. 29 Front-st.

NOTICE.—THE DWELLING PART OF THE Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to let. For particulars inquire at the Bank. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-BRIGHTON—To let, for one or two years, with cow, horses and carriage, poultry, &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and on high ground, with a beautiful view of the bay. Possession May 1, and, to a perfectly satisfactory tenant, the terms will be low. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence situated on the hights, New-Brighton, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, butler's pantry, laundry, bath-rooms, &c.; coach-house, stables, garden, &c.; a cow, and use of carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, No. 15 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—RENT $1,000 per year. No. 84 West 44th-st., near 6th-av. The house is 3 stories and high basement; is in perfect order and completely furnished. Apply to L. W. TOWNSEND, Nos. 12 and 14 College-place, or at the house in the evening.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 EAST 29th-st.; also, one in 22d-st., near 4th-av., to private families only; both three-story, high basement, with the improvements. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story house No. 70 West 14th-st. Possession given before the 1st of May if desired. Inquire at the house, or at No. 57 Beaver-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—A WIDOW LADY, HAVING a pleasant cottage on Staten Island, would negotiate with a small responsible family requiring board for the coming season. Her object is an agreeable and social circle; therefore, to the right party terms will be reasonable. Those wishing a private home can now be accommodated. References required. Accommodation for horse and carriage. Address, with name and particulars, (no others will be noticed,) to E. H. Station C, No. 47 West 12th-st.

FAMILIES BOARDING IN NEW-YORK City, having children, can make arrangements with W. H. BANNISTER, No. 3 Astor-place, so that their board and tuition, in a first-class boarding-school, will cost less than their board in New-York. Address as above.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with bath, gas, &c., to let, with partial board, if desired, in a private family, at No. 42 St. Mark's-place. French and English spoken.

HOTELS.

STANWIX HALL—CORNER BROADWAY AND Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y., at the junction of the New-York Central, Hudson River, Northern and Eastern Railroads. FRANCIS RIDER, formerly of West Point, and more recently of the St. Germain, New-York, and Pavilion, Rockaway, Long Island, respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has taken the above well-known hotel, and hopes, by assiduity and attention, to meet a continuance of that patronage he has hitherto so liberally enjoyed. The house is undergoing considerable improvement and will be conducted on the most liberal scale. Meals at all hours to suit the arrival and departure of the cars. The location, it will be observed, is the most central in the city.

TO LET.—THE GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, with or without the farm of 200 acres, situate in Orange County, New-York, within fifty miles of the City. The place is celebrated as a family Summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, good fruit, &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or apply at 24 Pine-st., room 7.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE MADISON-SQUARE Hotel, corner Broadway and 21st-st, will be let or leased on very reasonable terms to a good tenant. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 3, to S. HALSTED, or HALSTED & STILES, No. 52 Murray-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A SCHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing, in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give 12 years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 368 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who refers to her last employer, a situation in a hotel or boarding-house, as thorough chambermaid; understands waiting on ladies and the entire charge of the linen room; wages from $6 to $7 per month. Call at 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for 2 days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and sewing. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. If wanted, can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 70 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; can do French fluting; no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 230 Wooster-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a first-class American family, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of one child; can speak English and German. Call for two days at No. 71 1st-st., third floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or would do general housework, in a small private family; has good City references from her last place; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young English girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the general housework of a small family; also, by a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman in a private family as chambermaid or waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the care of children; is a good operator; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country; will be found a good chambermaid and thorough waitress; no objection to assist in washing; wages moderate; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would do chamberwork and sewing, or would go as nurse in a private family; has no objections to the country; has City reference. Call, all this week, at No. 136 East 38th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR PLAIN SEWER.—A very competent girl, with excellent City reference, wants a situation as above; understands chamberwork and waiting perfectly. Inquire at No. 111 West 15th-st., a few doors below 6th-av., rear house, second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City references given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist at washing and ironing; good City references given. Call at No. 541 6th-av., first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER, OR NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and nurse; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 236 West 32d-st., top floor, back room.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a smart, steady young woman as a good cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her duties in all its branches; or as chambermaid and laundress; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 852 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; also understands serving large dinners from experience; has lived with some of the largest and most respectable families in this city; can have unexceptionable City references; washing and the country objected to. Can be seen for two days, at No. 181 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family with her daughter, 15; smart and intelligent, and willing to do any kind of light housework, or take care of children; with the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 143 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; no objections to assist in the washing if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 31st-st., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a private family; is a good baker of break and biscuit; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 773 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; she perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches—soups, pastrys and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in City and country. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 178 East 17th-st., room No. 6.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman of respectability, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of baking and pastry. Best City references. Call for two days at No. 247 East 30th-st., second floor.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation, in a private family, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call on H. A. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in a private family, a situation as Cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of city references. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and baker of bread and biscuit, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as first-class cook in a private family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 84 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Apply at No 188 21st-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable women: one as good cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; the other a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; both are willing to go together, to do the work of a small private family; best City reference. Call for two days only, at No. 203 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable person to do the cooking and to assist with the washing and ironing of a small family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer; a good baker; can give good City references if required. Call at No. 248 East 8th-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; also understands serving large dinners from experience; has lived with some of the largest and most respectable families in this city; can have unexceptionable City references; washing and the country objected to. Can be seen for two days, at No. 181 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family with her daughter, 15; smart and intelligent, and willing to do any kind of light housework, or take care of children; with the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 143 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; no objections to assist in the washing if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 31st-st., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a private family; is a good baker of break and biscuit; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 773 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; she perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches—soups, pastrys and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in City and country. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 178 East 17th-st., room No. 6.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman of respectability, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of baking and pastry. Best City references. Call for two days at No. 247 East 30th-st., second floor.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation, in a private family, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call on H. A. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in a private family, a situation as Cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of city references. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and baker of bread and biscuit, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as first-class cook in a private family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 84 20th-st., near 6th-av.

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A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable women: one as good cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; the other a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; both are willing to go together, to do the work of a small private family; best City reference. Call for two days only, at No. 203 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable person to do the cooking and to assist with the washing and ironing of a small family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer; a good baker; can give good City references if required. Call at No. 248 East 8th-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a very respectable young woman, as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is thoroughly competent; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references. Can be seen at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, rear rooms.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference, from 5 to 6 years. Call for two days at No. 70 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as cook and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 10 Hammond-st., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, for a small private family; the best of City reference given; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 132 West 42d-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A strong and active woman wishes to engage as above; is an excellent cook and baker of bread, biscuit, &c., and good washer and ironer; has good references. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a good, steady woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good references given. Apply at No. 94 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE laundress wishes ladies' or gentlemen's washing to do by the week or month, in her own house. Call at No. 112 West 15th st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY two sisters, Protestants, situations, one as a first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and pastry; the other as waitress, or would assist with the chamberwork; have the best of City reference from last employers, where they lived seven years. Call at No. 171 West 33d-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-RATE DRESSmaker would wish to go out by the day or week, to work for some respectable private families; the advertiser perfectly understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, also cloak and mantilla making. Call, or address by note, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st., rear building, Room No. 26.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A VERY RESPECTAble Protestant person wants a situation as first-class dressmaker in a private family. Best of City references from first-class families will be given. Apply for two days at No. 421 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LAdy's maid wishes a situation in a very high family; a first-class French hairdresser and dressmaker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, and teaches children also. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by an experienced woman, Scotch Protestant; can take entire charge of a baby, and bring it up by hand, or would go as nurse to an invalid lady; the best of City reference for both situations. Call at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or would do the chamberwork, waiting, and see to children, in a small family that would show her their ways in waiting; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go to the country; is a Protestant, and has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 127 Amity-st. Will take charge of a dairy.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as housemaid, or as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; can give good reference. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as general housework; has the best City references; no objections to the country. Call, for three days, at No. 375 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by an American middle-aged woman, as housekeeper and seamstress, or to wait on ladies or make herself generally useful; would go to California with a respectable family. Address A. B., care of Harris Stone, No. 932 Broadway.

A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting perfectly; best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244 East 9th-st., third floor, front room.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English young woman, a situation as nurse; is a good waitress; can take the entire charge of an infant; would like to travel with a family; is accustomed to traveling; can give the best of reference from her last place. Address L. A., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION AS Nurse by a woman accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 383 Broome-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nur

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the above bonds who are parties to the agreement for reorganization, are required, in compliance with the said agreement, to deposit their bonds with ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman of the Committee, on the 2 th day of February, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable—not later than the 1st of March—at his office, No. 12 Wall-st. Holders who omit to make such deposit will not be entitled to participate in the purchase.

The Receivers will at the same time and place pay on deposit of the bonds the coupons of the Terre Haute and Alton, due Feb. 1 and of the Belleville and Illinoistown, due March 1, proximo.

Not having received the debt due from the Government, payment of the August and September coupons, 1861, will be deferred.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman, &c

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds, who have not subscribed the Bondholders agreement, and paid the ten per cent. assessment on the same, are notified that if they desire to participate in the plan of reorganization, they must subscribe to the said agreement, and deliver their bonds to the Purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 15th day of March next, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase.

THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.

Holders of Third Mortgage Bonds are also notified that they must pay the assessment of five per cent. on such bonds, and deliver the same as above, by the same date, or forfeit their privilege of participating in the reorganization. By order of Committee

R. BAYARD, Chairman.

No. 12 WALL-ST., Feb. 25, 1862.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES for CREDITORS and STOCKHOLDERS of the OHIO and MISSISSIPPI R.R. Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND and third mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the treasurer, Erie-place, on the 1st day of March next.

At the same time and place the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the fourth mortgage bonds due April 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO., Feb. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS.—The balance of principal unpaid of St. Louis County Bonds due Dec. 1, 1861—say 50 per cent., with three months' interest thereon, making five hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five cents upon each bond—will be paid on and after 1st March next, upon presentation at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, on the 4th day of March, 1862, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the INDIANA MINING COMPANY of Evansville, Indiana, will be held at the office of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, when important communications will be laid before the meeting.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, also for inspectors of election, will be held on MONDAY, the 3d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE MARCH 1 ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., will be paid at No. 25 William-st.

H. C. KINGSLEY.

BOYLE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, BONDS.—Holders of overdue coupons will please call at our office in relation to their collection.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP—WANTED by EUGENE THOMPSON & CO, No. 41 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 15th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator,
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW* JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat's.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861. Dec.18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, WHITE & BENSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. E. WHITE is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

E. WHITE,
E. BENSON,
No. 113 Liberty-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION OF THE 22D FEBRUARY, 1862.—The Committee will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock, at Room No. 8 City Hall.

All parties having claims against the Committee will have their bills presented on or before the day of meeting.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman.
ALEX. H. KERCH, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of this institution will be held at the Asylum, No. 7 10th-st., near the 6th-av., THIS EVENING, Feb. 26, at 6½ o'clock. Exercises by the children and short addresses may be expected.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN E. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSEL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,

With the entire elegant arrangements of a first-class house.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 6th and 8th avs., the entire rich and costly parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture, all of which is first-class, and will be sold, strictly without reserve, to be moved immediately; also, a large and valuable collection of paintings, rich china vases, and parlor ornaments, rich china, silver-ware, cut-glass, &c. There is over $9,000 worth of superb rosewood furniture, &c.; catalogues at the house.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY.

By order of Francis W. Waldo, assignee.

E. H LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY—All the right, title and interest which Horace Waldo had, on the 31st day of May, 1861, in the lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Cedar-st, running through to Temple-st., being 15 feet front on Broadway, 33 feet on rear, and 153 feet on Cedar-st., and known as No. 135 Broadway.

Also, the unexpired term of twenty-one years from the 1st of May, 1854, as created by a certain lease dated Feb. 19, 1854, made between Mary A. H. Welsh and others, of the first part, and Horace Waldo, of the second part, in and to the undivided twelve-fifteenths part of the lot of ground on the westerly side of Broadway adjoining the above-mentioned property on the north, and known as No. 137 Broadway, subject to an annual rent of $4,800, payable quarterly. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCtion, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent:

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, sugar, tea, coffee bean, molasses, and 58,895 pounds good cheese, abolished from the navy rations.

CLOTHING, &c.—Pea jackets, round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, overshirts, undershirts, caps, shoes; also, a quantity of nankeen, sheeting, satinet, blankets, &c.

SMALL STORES.—A quantity of tobacco, beeswax, clothes and shoe brushes, handkerchiefs, knives, combs, &c., a list of which can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. This day at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate lots. Rosewood parlor secretaries, etageres, library and secretary book-cases, side-boards, canterburies, extension dining-tables, lounges, chairs, &c. For particulars, see catalogues at sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a well-selected stock of seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, February 26th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, as above, a fine collection of stuffed birds, prepared by the celebrated taxidermist, C. S. GALBRAITH. Sale without reserve.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, property known as No. 26 Lispenard-st. For further particulars see advertisement in the Evening Post.

PROPOSALS.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1862.

The Navy Department will, until the 24th of March next, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defense.

These vessels, with the exception of those for the Mississippi River and its tributaries, will be propelled by screws; those for the Mississippi River and tributaries may be propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be either wholly of iron (which would be preferred) or of iron and wood combined, as the projectors may consider most suitable for the object in view, but their sides and decks must be protected with an iron armature sufficient to resist the heaviest shot and shells.

The vessels for the Mississippi River and its tributaries are not to draw more than six feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than six eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for harbor defence are not to draw more than twelve feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of ten knots per hour in smooth water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for seven days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than from two to four eleven inch guns.

The vessels for coast defence are not to draw more than twenty feet of water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of fifteen knots per hour at sea, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for twelve days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two fifteen or twenty-inch guns.

The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defence are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessel's position.

The propositions must state the number of vessels, subject to the election of the Department, which the party proposes to furnish complete in every respect, embracing armor-plating, steam-machinery and equipments of all kinds, ready for service, excepting only ordnance and ordnance stores and provisions; the proposition must be accompanied by descriptions, specifications, drawings, and models of such character that the work could be executed from them.

The place of delivery must be stated; the time within which the vessel or vessels are to be completed, and also the total sum to be paid for each.

It will be stipulated in the contract that one-fifth the total amount will be retained by the Government until sixty days after the reception of the vessel, in order to give it a trial, the remaining payments being made with due regard to the proper performance and progress of the work: the contract will also embrace forfeitures for failure to perform the conditions specified.

The bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if a contract is awarded, it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract, will also be stated.

The Department will consider any other proposition that may be presented in which the draft of water above named is not exceeded

The Department will be at liberty to accept or reject any or all the propositions.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000 WANTED.—A PERSON WITH THIS amount, to join the advertiser in a profitable and pleasant business. The advertiser is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches, and has earned some capital in it, which he is willing to invest with a good partner. None but principals need apply. Address W. B. A., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

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These vessels carry a clear white light-at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
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FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 31 March. SATURDAY, 26th April.
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AUSTRALIA!—"KANGAROO LINE" FOR MELBOURNE.—Packet for April 1. The magnificent clipper ship ATLANTIC, 1,500 tons, at pier No. 10 East River, with elegant accommodations for first and second class passengers, at low rates. Apply early to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. Sight drafts in sterling money for sale on Lord & Co., Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ROANOKE leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, March 1, 1862, at 12 o'clock. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN.

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NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 27th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MAYER, Secretary.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c. On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 7½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

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FROM THE SOUTH.

Jeff. Davis' Inaugural Address.

Acknowledgment of Rebel Defeats.

The North to Sink under its Load of Debt.

Another Day of Fasting and Prayer.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On this the birthday of the man most identified with the establishment of American independence, and beneath the monument erected to commemorate his heroic virtues and those of his compatriots, we have assembled to usher into existence the permanent Government of the Confederate States. Through this instrumentality, under the favor of Divine Providence, we hope to perpetuate the principles of our Revolutionary fathers. The day, the memory and the purpose seem fitly associated.

It is with mingled feelings of humility and pride that I appear to take, in the presence of the people and before high Heaven, the oath prescribed as a qualification for the exalted station to which the unanimous voice of the people has called me. Deeply sensible of all that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, I am yet more profoundly impressed by the vast responsibility of the office, and humbly feel my own unworthiness.

In return for their kindness I can only offer assurances of the gratitude with which it is received, and can but pledge a zealous devotion of every faculty to the service of those who have chosen me as their Chief Magistrate.

When a long course of class legislation, directed not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandizement of the Northern section of the Union, culminates in a warfare on the domestic institutions of the Southern States—when the dogmas of a sectional party, substituted for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the sovereign rights of the States, six of those States, withdrawing from the Union, confederated together to exercise the right and perform the duty of instituting a Government which would better secure their liberties, for the preservation of which that Union was established.

Whatever of hope some may have entertained that a returning sense of justice would remove the danger with which our rights were threatened, and render it possible to preserve the Union of the Constitution, must have been dispelled by the malignity and barbarity of the Northern States in the prosecution of the existing war. The conndence of the most hopeful among us must have been destroyed by the disregard they have recently exhibited for all the time-honored bulwarks of civil and religious liberty. Bastiles filled with prisoners, arrested without civil process or indictment being found; the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended by Executive mandate; a State Legislature controlled by the imprisonment of members whose avowed principles suggested to the Federal Executive that there might be another added to the list of seceded States; elections held under threats of a military power; civil officers, peaceful citizens and gentle women incarcerated for opinion's sake, proclaimed the incapacity of our late associates to administer a Government as free, liberal and humane as that established for our common use.

For proof of the sincerity of our purpose to maintain our ancient institutions, we may point to the Constitution of the Confederacy, and the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact that through all the necessities of an unequal struggle there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought, or of the press. The courts have been open, the judicial functions fully executed, and every right of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the land.

The people of the States now confederated became convinced that the Government of the United States had fallen into the hands of a sectional majority, who would pervert that most sacred of all trusts to the destruction of the rights which it was pledged to protect. They believed that to remain longer in the Union would subject them to a continuance of a disparaging discrimination, submission to which would be inconsistent with their welfare, and intolerable to a proud people. They therefore determined to sever its bonds and establish a new confederacy for themselves.

The experiment instituted by our Revolutionary fathers, of a voluntary union of sovereign States for purposes specified in a solemn compact, has been perverted by those who, feeling power and forgetting right, were determined to respect no law but their own will. The Government had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordained and established. To save ourselves from a revolution which, in its silent but rapid progress, was about to place us under the despotism of numbers, and to preserve in spirit, as well as in form, a system of Government we believed to be peculiarly fitted to our condition, and full of promise for mankind, we determined to make a new association, composed of States, homogeneous in interest, in policy and in feeling.

True to our traditions of peace and our love of justice, we sent Commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt or property which might be in dispute. But the Government at Washington, denying our right of self-government, refused even to listen to any proposals for a peaceful separation. Nothing was then left to us but to prepare for war.

The first year in our history has been the most eventful in the annals of this continent. A new government has been established, and its machinery put in operation over an area exceeding seven hundred thousand square miles. The great principles upon which we have been willing to hazard everything that is dear to man, have made conquests for us which could never have been achieved by the sword. Our confederacy has grown from six to thirteen States; and Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak with unstifled voice, connect her destiny with the South. Our people have rallied with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of constitutional government, with firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they could not peaceably secure. A million of men, it is estimated, are now standing in hostile array, and waging war along a frontier of thousands of miles. Battles have been fought, sieges have been conducted, and, although the contest is not ended, and the tide for the moment is against us, the final result in our favor is not doubtful.

The period is near at hand when our foes must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred—a debt which in their effort to subjugate us has already attained such fearful dimensions as will subject them to burdens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come.

We, too, have had our trials and difficulties. That we are to escape them in the future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected when we entered upon this war that it would expose our people to sacrifices and cost them much, both of money and blood. But we knew the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we were engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest.

But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. This great strife has awakened in the people the highest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice and of generous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending are rife throughout the land. Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that now animating men, women and children in every part of our country. Upon the first call the men fly to arms, and wives and mothers send their husbands and sons to battle without a murmur of regret.

It was, perhaps, in the ordination of Providence that we were to be taught the value of our liberties by the price which we pay for them.

The recollections of this great contest, with all its common traditions of glory, of sacrifice and of blood, will be the bond of harmony and enduring affection amongst the people, producing unity in policy, fraternity in sentiment and joint effort in war.

Nor have the material sacrifices of the past year been made without some corresponding benefits. If the acquiescence of foreign nations in a pretended blockade has deprived us of our commerce with them, it is fast making us a self-supporting and an independent people. The blockade, if effectual and permanent, could only serve to divert our industry from the production of articles for export, and employ it in supplying commodities for domestic use.

It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the war by our unaided exertions. We have neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter. Yet the interest involved is not wholly our own. The world at large is concerned in opening our markets to its commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and inclinations by cultivating foreign trade, the Southern States will offer to manufacturing nations the most favorable markets which ever invited their commerce. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, provisions, timber, and naval stores will furnish attractive exchanges. Nor would the constancy of these supplies be likely to be disturbed by war. Our confederate strength will be too great to tempt aggression; and never was there a people whose interests and principles committed them so fully to a peaceful policy as those of the Confederate States. By the character of their productions they are too deeply interested in foreign commerce wantonly to disturb it. War of conquest they cannot wage, because the Constitution of the Confederacy admits of no coerced association. Civil war there cannot be between States held together by their voluntion only. This rule of voluntary association, which cannot fail to be conservative, by securing just and impartial government at home, does not diminish the security of the obligations by which the Confederate States may be bound to foreign nations. In proof of this, it is to be remembered that, at the first moment of observing their right of secession, these States proposed a settlement on the basis of a common liability for the obligations of the General Government.

Fellow-citizens, after the struggles of ages had consecrated the right of the Englishman to Constitutional Representative Government, our colonial ancestors were forced to vindicate that birthright by an appeal to arms. Success crowned their efforts, and they provided for their posterity a peaceful remedy against future aggression.

The tyranny of an unbridled majority, the most odious and least responsible form of despotism, has denied us both the right and the remedy. Therefore we are in arms to renew such sacrifices as our fathers made to the holy cause of Constitutional liberty. At the darkest hour of our struggle the provisional gives place to the permanent Government. After a series of successes and victories, which covered our arms with glory, we have recently met with serious disasters. But, in the heart of a people resolved to be free, these disasters tend but to stimulate to increased resistance.

To show ourselves worthy of the inheritance bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution, we must emulate that heroic devotion which made reverse to them but the crucible in which their patriotism was refined.

With confidence in the wisdom and virtue of those who will share with me the responsibility, and aid me in the conduct of public affairs; securely relying on the patriotism and courage of the people, of which the present war has furnished so many examples, I deeply feel the weight of the responsibilities I now, with unaffected diffidence, am about to assume; and, fully realizing the inadequacy of human power to guide and sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on H'm whose favor is ever vouchsafed to the cause which is just. With humble gratitude and adoration, acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected the confederacy, during its brief but eventful career, to Thee, oh God, I tremblingly commit myself, and prayerfully invoke Thy blessing upon my country and its cause.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, F b. 22.

1. Colonel CHARLES DIMMOCK to be Chief Marshal, assisted by four aids.

2. The Senate and House of Representatives will meet in their respective halls, at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M., and then with their respective officers repair to the hall of the House of Delegates of Virginia, which has been kindly tendered by the House of Delegates.

3. The President and Vice President elect will be conducted to the hall by the Joint Committee of Arrangements at a quarter to twelve o'clock, and be received by the Assembly standing.

4. The President of the Senate will occupy the seat on the right of the President elect; the Vice President elect that on the left of the President, and the Speaker of the House that on the left of the Vice President.

5. Invitations are extended to the following persons and bodies, to wit:

Members of the Cabinet, who will be seated on the right and left of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House; the Governor of Virginia and his staff; the Governors of any of the Confederate States who may be in Richmond, and Ex-Governor LOWE of Maryland; the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, with their respective officers; the Judges of the Supreme Court of Virginia, and of the Supreme Court of any other of the Confederate States who may be in Richmond; the Judge of the Confederate District Court at Richmond, and any other Judge of a Confederate Court who may be in Richmond; the members of the late Provisional Congress; the officers of the army and navy of the Confederate States who may be in Richmond; the Mayor and Corporate authorities of the city of Richmond; the reverend clergy and Masonic and other Benevolent Societies, and the members of the Press.

6. At half past twelve o'clock the procession will move from the hall by the eastern door of the Capitol to the statue of Washington, on the public square, by such route as the Chief Marshal may direct, in the following order, to wit:

1. The Chief Marshal.
2. The Band.
3. Six members of the Committee of Arrangements, including their respective Chairmen.
4. The President elect, attended by the President of the Senate.
5. The Vice-President elect, attended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
6. The members of the Cabinet.
7. The Officiating Clergyman, and the Judge of the Confederate Court at Richmond.
8. The Senate of the Confederate States, with its officers, in column of fours.
9. The House of Representatives, with its officers, in column of fours.
10. The Governors of Virginia and other States, and Staff.
11. The members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia and their officers.
12. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Virginia and other States, who may be in the City of Richmond.
13. The Officers of the Army and Navy.
14. The Reverend Clergy.
15. The Mayor and Corporate Authorities of the City of Richmond.
16. The Masons and other Benevolent Societies.
17. Members of the Press.
18. Citizens generally.

Seats will be provided by the Chief Marshal for the Governors of States, the Judges, and, as far as practicable, for the other guests.

The invited guests are requested to present themselves at the door of the hall in the order above indicated.

At the statue of WASHINGTON, the President elect, the Vice-President elect, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the officiating Clergyman, Confederate Judge, Governors of States, Judges of the Supreme Courts of States, the Chief Marshal and his Aids, and six of the Committee of Arrangements, will take positions on the platform. Prayer will then be offered by Right Reverend Bishop JOHNS.

The Inaugural Address will then be delivered, (given above,) after which the oath will be administered to the President by the Confederate Judge, in Richmond, Hon. H. D. HALYBURTON, and the result will be announced by the President of the Senate.

The oath will then be administered to the Vice-President by the President of the Senate, who will also announce the result.

The several legislative bodies will then return to their respective halls, and the President and Vice-President will be escorted to their respective homes by the Committee of Arrangements.

THE PLATFORM.

As will be seen in the programme, the oaths of office will be administered, and the Inaugural Address will be delivered, from a platform erected against the east front of the Washington Monument. The platform is a segment of a circle, extending from the pedestal in front of the statue of MASON to that in front of JEFFERSON. It is substantially built of plain boards, and will accommodate comfortably a dozen persons, having a front of eighteen feet, with a depth of ten feet, and is raised about ten feet above the base of the monument.

We are requested to say that the President's house will be opened from 8 to 11 o'clock to-night for the reception of visitors.

ANOTHER FAST DAY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the Confederate States:

The termination of the Provisional Government offers a fitting occasion again to present ourselves in humiliation, prayer and thanksgiving before that God who has safely conducted us through our first year of national existence. We have been enabled to lay anew the foundations of free Government and to repel the efforts of our enemies to destroy us. Law has everywhere reigned supreme, and throughout our wide-spread limits personal liberty and private right have been duly honored. A tone of earnest piety has pervaded our people, and the victories which we have obtained over our enemies have been justly ascribed to Him who ruleth the universe.

We had hoped that the year would have closed upon a scene of continued prosperity, but it has pleased the Supreme Disposer of events to order it otherwise. We are not permitted to furnish an exception to the rule of Divine Government, which has prescribed affliction as the discipline of nations as well as of individuals. Our faith and perseverance must be tested, and the chastening which seemeth grievous will, if rightly received, bring forth its appropriate fruits.

It is meet and right, therefore, that we should repair to the only Giver of all victory, and, humbling ourselves before Him, should pray that He may strengthen our confidence in His mighty power and righteous judgment. Then we may surely trust in Him that He will perform His promise and encompass us as with a shield.

In this trust, and to this end, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, do hereby set apart Friday, the 28th of February, inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do, hereby, invite the reverend clergy and people of the Confederate States to repair to their respective places of public worship, to humble themselves before Almighty God, and pray for His protection and favor to our beloved country, and that we may be saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 20th day of February, A. D., 1862. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President.
WM. M. BROWNE, Secretary of State, *ad. in.*

THE FORMAL ELECTION OF DAVIS AND STEPHENS.

In the rebel House of Representatives on Feb. 19, after the appointment of Messrs. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, and MILES, of South Carolina, to count the electoral votes, preparations were made for the reception of the Senate, the House meanwhile taking a recess.

A message from the Senate announced that Senators ORR, of South Carolina, and SPARROW, of Louisiana, had been appointed tellers on the part of that body for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice-President.

Also, another announcing a concurrence in the joint resolution of the House for a Committee to wait upon the President, and of the appointment of Senators CLARK, of Missouri, and BARNWELL, of South Carolina, to act on the part of the Senate.

A message from the Senate was announced, and soon the Senators appeared in accordance with the joint order to count the Electoral votes for President and Vice-President at the late election. The President *pro tem.*, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. BOCOCK, Speaker of the House, jointly presided. The tellers took position at the Clerk's desk. The Senators were escorted to seats in the centre of the hall.

Proceeding in alphabetical order, the certificates of the several States were announced by Mr. HUNTER, who broke their seals, after which they were read by Mr. ORR, one of the tellers. The vote of each Electoral College thus ascertained was recorded by the other tellers.

Mr. MILES, on behalf of the tellers, then reported as follows:

Total number of States voting	11
Total number of electoral votes cast	109
Of which number Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, received, for the office of President of the Confederate States	109
Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, received for the office of Vice President of the Confederate States	109

The number of electoral votes cast by the several States is as follows:

Alabama	11	North Carolina	12
Arkansas	6	South Carolina	8
Florida	4	Tennessee	13
Georgia	12	Texas	8
Louisiana	8	Virginia	18
Mississippi	9		
Total			109

The result was announced by Mr. HUNTER, who then said that it was his duty to declare that JEFFERSON DAVIS had been duly elected President of the Confederate States, and that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS had been duly elected Vice President of the Confederate States.

The Senators then retired to their own chamber.

M. KENNER, of Louisiana, moved that a Committee of three members of the House be appointed, to act with such Committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to notify the President and Vice President of their elections. Adopted.

Mr. KENNER, Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, and Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, were appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, moved that a Committee of one from each State be appointed to act, in conjunction with such Committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to make arrangements for the inauguration of the President and Vice President. Adopted.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

A communication was received from the Canal Department, asking the concurrence of the Legislature in the proposed reduction of canal tolls on certain articles.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to amend the general Railroad law, by providing, in the case of a change in the line of the roads, when the Company shall not have graded and taken possession of the lands on the old line, the consideration paid shall be refunded and the lands revert to the original owners.

Mr. COON introduced a bill to amend the same law by providing that when less than two cents per mile is charged through passengers, no way passengers shall be charged more than two cents per mile—all the railroads in the State to be subjected to the law.

The bill to authorize a horse-railroad from Albany to Troy and Conoes was ordered to a third reading.

The bill relative to dividends of life insurance companies was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide for a court-house for Kings County was debated and had progress.

The bill to authorize the Greenwood to sell a gore of land in Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock. The Auditor of the Canal Department transmitted the annual report of trade and tonnage of the canals; also resolutions of the Canal Board asking for an appropriation for an extraordinary repair fund for the canals.

The Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs sent in a communication stating that he was unable to inform the House of the name, number, services and remuneration of all persons employed for the past ten years in the salt works, not having a record of the same.

On motion of Mr. HALL, the bill to confirm the contract for gas made by the town of Newtown, L. I., was ordered to a third reading.

The bill relating to the payment of the State taxes into the Treasury, was taken up, debated in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported. The bill requires the Chamberlain of New-York and all county treasurers, to pay into the State treasury all the State tax in their hands, on or before the 15th of March, and prohibits their use of the loan, or to receive interest for any such money or State security while in their hands, under heavy penalties. It requires them to give bonds for the faithful performance of the law, and provides for removal in case of neglect.

On motion of Mr. MADDOX, the bill to authorize the City of Brooklyn to name and number the streets and avenues of the city, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to reappropriate certain moneys for the repair and enlargement of canals, was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—A straw tossed in the air shows the direction of the wind, and an incident in so humble a sphere as that of the drama frequently determines the current of public opinion. Some months since Mrs. STOWE'S "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was revived in Philadelphia after a long and uneasy slumber. It was an experiment based solely on the presumptive temper of the times; a thing that had to fail utterly or succeed enormously. In dramas of the political kind there is no medium; they are either accepted or damned at once. The Philadelphians recorded anew their verdict for the doctrines of Mrs. STOWE, and "Uncle Tom" was a prodigious success. Hence, a Metropolitan hazard in the same direction. The management of the Winter Garden produced the play last night, and we hear already of two or three other establishments in the City that are likely to follow suit.

There are so many parts in a work of this kind that the best company is apt to be taxed heavily in its production. It is not surprising, therefore, that the efficient corps of the Winter Garden had to be greatly reinforced for the occasion. Of the newcomers we have but little to say; they were good in their various characters, and contributed to the ultimate success of the piece. It is due, however, to one *debutante* to say something more than this. We refer to Miss JOSEPHINE MYERS, a very young lady, who played the part of *Eva*—a very important part be it remembered. Of mere forwardness in children we have had more than sufficient on the stage, but of that gentle earnestness which borrows nothing from the elocutionist, and owes everything to a fine temperament and an unblemished emotional nature, we are almost ignorant. Miss MYERS is probably ignorant (and we trust, sincerely, that she will long remain so) of the routine of stage pathos, but she possesses the power of touching the heart. Her delivery is excellent; her inflexions natural; her capacity of voice abundant. Without straining for effect, without seeming even to know how to make the most of her resources, she succeeded in giving us the best picture of *Eva* we have yet witnessed. Nothing could be more exquisite than the scene where she tells her father of the thoughts of another world that fill her little mind. A song introduced here was thoroughly beautiful, and left scarcely a dry eye in the house.

Miss FANNY BROWNE was the *Topsy* of the occasion, and distinguished herself by a huge "make-up," and a thoroughly clear perception of Mrs. STOWE'S meaning. The earlier scenes were so heartily funny that we hardly expected a different exhibition of feeling in the more grave portions of the play, but a sudden outburst of passionate grief after the death of little *Eva* convinced us that Miss BROWNE is not limited to a single phase of feeling. The conception of the character was admirable, and its performance not less so.

The remaining characters were well cast, Mr. WALCOT, Jr., being good as *Uncle Tom*, and Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT excellent as *George Harris*. Both these gentlemen, we may remark, were dressed too much in the Northern style. They were more suggestive of hotel waiters than Southern habitants. Mr. DAVIDGE, as *Phineas*, played with blunt heartiness; and Miss WILKS, as the fugitive wife and mother, was good.

The piece has been produced with care, and was received with favor by a curiously attentive audience. Of the kind, it is the best drama ever written, and being still in advance of the times, if not of the thoughts that make them pregnant with great issues, it may enjoy a new career in the Metropolis, as it has already done in Philadelphia.

Presentation to Hon. Dennis McCabe.

On Saturday evening, the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, DENNIS MCCABE, member of Assembly, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain valued at $500. Mr. CHARLES SPENCER made the presentation in a neat, effective, and eulogistic address. Mr. MCCABE responded in a brief speech wherein he thanked the donors for their most magnificent gift. After which, all present adjourned to the supper-room, where a superb repast was provided. Jokes were cracked, and so were plenty of bottles of wine, and the whole affair was one of a most social and pleasing nature. At the conclusion of supper speeches were made by Messrs. DE CAMP, N. BABCOCK, M. D. SWARTS, LUDES, HERRICK, MAGUIRE, BANNAN, WAUDS, and others. The Star-Spangled Banner was then sung, in which the whole of the company joined. Previous to supper, letters were received and read from ROBERT T. HAWES, Comptroller, RICHARD DARLING, President of the Harlem Railroad, and other prominent citizens, excusing themselves, and expressing regret at being unable to be present. The festivities were prolonged until a late hour. Messrs. LARRY HARVEY, J. W. F. VAN RIPER, M. H. DE CAMP, JOHN COOPER, Jr., and ROBERT HURNEST formed the Committee of Arrangements.

THE VIOLENT STORM.

Damage to Shipping—Detention of Steamers and Trains—A Building Destroyed—Chimneys and Signs Blown Down—Several Persons Injured.

The wind yesterday morning blew from the northwest, but not with so much violence as during the preceding night. Most of the vessels detained in the North River on account of the storm, went to sea during the day. The tide at night, and again at noon, was unusually low, in consequence of which the South Ferry boats got aground in their slips on the New-York side several times. On Monday night they ceased running for a couple of hours.

The shipping in the North River, especially at the lower wharves, were more or less damaged. The Bremen bark *Edmund*, lying at Pier No. 6, North River, had her stern stove, tafrail carried away, after-house and wheel damaged, by collision with ship *Escort*, lying at the same pier. The *Escort* had her cutwater carried away, and was otherwise slightly damaged. The bark *Orphan*, lying at Pier No. 6, North River, parted her hawser during the gale, and drifted foul of ship *Invincible*, lying at Pier No. 5. The *Orphan* had her jibboom carried away, cathead lost, and sustained other damage. The *Invincible* had a portion of her stern stove and quarter badly chafed. The British brig *Earl Mulgrave*, lying at the end of Pier No. 14, had her stern badly chafed and port quarter stove. Two old canal-boats lying at Piers Nos. 33 and 38 were sunk and became perfect wrecks. The prize vessels lying at the Union Stores suffered out little by the gale, two or three being but slightly chafed. The British brig *Boston Lady*, lying at Tucker's Dock, (Red Hook,) is considerably damaged about her stern. The Sound boats, with the exception of the *City of Boston*, had not arrived up to 1 P. M. yesterday.

The Boston mail train, due at 6 A. M., with the European mails per *Niagara*, had not arrived at noon yesterday. There was a heavy snow storm at the eastward Monday night.

The effect of the wind on sign-boards, roofs, chimney-tops, &c., was remarkable. A chimney was blown down in Houston-street, near Broadway, early in the evening, but fortunately no one was injured.

A sign-board at No. 18 White-street was blown down, badly injuring a man named JOHN MILLS. He was taken to his residence at No. 94 Henry-street.

A new five-story building in Fifty-seventh-street, near Avenue A, owned by HORATIO M. HURDLE, was blown down and JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, who was at work inside at the time, was buried beneath the *débris*. He was subsequently taken out and conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. Several other persons sustained slight injuries.

One hundred feet of the roof of the carpet factory foot of Forty-third-street, North River, was swept off and carried into an adjoining yard. One hundred operatives were at work within the building, but all escaped injury.

The Catholic Orphan Asylum, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-first-street, was unroofed. Also, several other buildings in that vicinity.

A gentleman, whose name we could not learn, while passing up Seventh-avenue in company with his wife, was struck by a falling sign-board and seriously bruised.

The steeple of St. Paul's Chapel visibly vibrated, and at one time fears were entertained for its permanency.

The Gale in Brooklyn.

Beside the damage heretofore noted, the following buildings were injured by the gale of Monday night: The roof of T. MCRAE'S foundry, on Hudson-avenue, near Front-street, was blown off, and the fences in the vicinity leveled; the roof of the new wing to the King's County Lunatic Asylum was blown off; the roof of the Truant Home, at Flatbush, was seriously damaged, and the sky-lights were broken; a row of two story frame houses on Spencer, near Willoughby-street, (unfinished,) were leveled with the ground; the steeple of Rev. Dr. FARLEY'S church, on Pierrepont-street, was blown down; the Tabernacle on Elm-place was considerably injured; the roof of a house on Commerce-street, the old house of Hook and Ladder No. 2, E. D., on North Second-street; Mr. WOOD'S residence on North Second, near Leonard-street, and the tannery of QUEEN & BRO., foot of Ewen-street, were all more or less injured.

The Gale at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The damages by the violent northwest gale of yesterday are extensive. The lofty steeple of the Thirteenth-street Baptist Church was blown down; its weighty and massive bell entirely crushed in the roof and side walls, leaving only the front and east walls standing. The injury is estimated at $10,000. The north wall in falling crushed in the walls of an adjoining dwelling.

A schooner which had anchored off the Arsenal dragged six anchors and drifted ashore.

Considerable damage was done to other vessels lying at the wharf.

Steamers were compelled to cease running, and a freight train coming up from Alexandria could with difficulty make its way against the gale.

Travel on the Sound, Etc.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Night Overland Mail train, from New-York, arrived at noon to-day.

The steamboat train *via* Norwich, arrived at 7 o'clock, this morning, and the Fall River train at 10.

The Stonington steamboat had not arrived at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The ship *Grotto*, from Havre for New-York, is ashore on East Chop Vineyard Sound.

Three schooners and two brigs are ashore at the same place, with the sea breaking over them.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.

Loss Estimated at Half a Million—Names of the Sufferers.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The fire last night was among the most disastrous that ever occurred in Boston. It raged from 10 o'clock at night till 3 o'clock in the morning, the wind blowing a furious gale from the northwest, with a blinding snow and hail storm at the time.

Two firemen were killed, and one badly wounded.

The entire range of buildings on SARGENT'S wharf, the buildings on the north side of Eastern-avenue, from Commercial-street to the water, including the East Boston old ferry slip, and the large six-story building known as the Eastern Exchange Hotel, are among the property destroyed.

The buildings on the wharf and the avenue were occupied by the Boston Linseed Oil Mills, D. DYER'S rice mills, and a sugar mill.

A portion of the building was occupied for the storage of flour, grain and pork.

Eight hundred bales of cotton were stored in MATTHEW'S Block, and were destroyed.

Five vessels at the wharf were towed out and saved.

Among other occupants burned out, were: JOHN GORE & Co., clothing; BRYAN, rigger; JOHN BOWEN, shipping-office; G. F. BOYCE, clothing; MARSH & Co., liquor store; office of the Winnessimmet Ferry Company, and the office of NATHAN MATTHEWS, owner of two of the buildings destroyed.

The loss of Mr. MATTHEWS is estimated at $175,000. He was fully insured.

The total loss is half a million of dollars, although some of the estimates are much higher than this.

During the night the large tower of the Roman Catholic Church in East Boston was blown down, demolishing the smaller tower in its fall.

Several chimnies were also blown down during the gale.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Among the losses by the great fire last night, was two thousand bales of cotton and eighty thousand bushels of corn and oats.

E. T. COWDERY, dealer in pickles and preserved fruits, lost $25,000. He was insured $5,000 in Hartford.

Mr. MATTHEWS' loss on his building is now stated at $125,000, which is insured $70,500.

The total loss will reach three-quarters of a million of dollars.

The French Republic.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION BY THE GERMAN SOCIAL REFORM VEREIN.

On Monday night the anniversary of the declaration of the French Republic of Feb. 24, 1848, was celebrated with much *éclat* by the German Social Reform Club, at their hall, on Grand-street.

The spacious apartment devoted to the social pleasures of the Society was the scene of festivity, and, at a number of tables, a large company of German ladies and gentleman were regaled with a substantial repast, not forgetting the malt and various beverages of Fatherland. The scene, from early evening, was one of much jollity, and about 9 P. M., when Mr. REININGER, who had been called to the Chair, opened his introductory remarks, all present were in genuine holiday mood, but not forgetful of the momentuous occasion they had assembled to commemorate. Mr. REININGER, pointing to festooned banners of the Club and of the Universal Republic which decorated the walls, very effectively discoursed of the occasion in patriotic sentences and amid repeated plaudits.

Rev. Mr. FURSTER, at one time a distinguished Catholic divine in Austria, and during the outbreak in 1848, the officiating Field Chaplain of the Viennese Legion, made a pleasing appeal to the spirit of brotherhood and freedom.

Rev. EDMUND J. KOCH, a Prussian clergyman, followed in a speech that was continually applauded.

Mr. GROSS, of the Reform Verein, then recited, with great feeling that celebrated composition of the poet FREILIGRATH, *Die Todten an die Lebenden*, (The Dead to the Living.)

GEORGE KUEPPER, Esq., an active and well-known member of the German Republican organization, was loudly called to the platform, and in an address which was repeatedly cheered, expressed the sentiments of universal liberty, eulogized the bearing in this country of FRANZ SIGEL, WILLICH, and other champions of German Republicanism now battling for the American Union so gallantly and so successfully. Mr. KUEPPER terminated his speech by moving that the Reform Verein proceed to nominate a committee of five persons, who should be directed to inquire of the German delegation lately sent to Washington in reference to the Sigel difficulty, what the result of their mission had been, and in case of the said Committee receiving no satisfactory answer to their inquiries, the Verein should at once call a second SIGEL mass meeting, and take further measures. This proposition being received with enthusiasm, the motion was unanimously carried, and the Chairman named the following Committee, viz: Messrs. Kuepper, Reininger, Dr. Koch, Philip Koch and Roedel, with power.

Mr. PHILIP KOCH then briefly spoke, agreeing with the preceding speaker, Mr. KUEPPER, that the war in America should be made a war of liberty; and the singing section of the Verein, after other fine productions, chorussed "Auf den Bergen," (Up in the Mountains,) and at a very late hour the festival terminated.

Board of Supervisors.

THE NEW PRESIDENT—STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1862—BILL OF SHERIFF FOR LAST QUARTER OF 1861.

The Board held their regular meeting, yesterday, Mr. SHOOK in the Chair.

Soon afterward Mr. BRADY appeared, and being duly conducted to the chair, addressed the members, briefly but appropriately, on his accession to the office of President.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, stating that the Sheriff has no right to charge the "Term fees" in actions brought by the Excise Commissioners against parties violating the excise laws, but that he has a valid claim against the State or against the Commissioners of Police.

The sum of $50,000 was appropriated for the Harlem bridge.

The following Standing Committes were then announced:

Committee on New Court House.—Ely, Stewart, Briggs, Little.

Harlem Bridge.—Stewart, Roche, Davis and Conner.

Annual Taxes.—Davis, Roche, Stewart and Tweed.

County Offices.—Tweed, Little, Briggs and Shook.

Printing, &c.—Blunt, Conner, Stewart and Briggs.

County Courts, &c.—Shook, Roche, Weissmann and Conner.

Civil Courts.—Ely, Weissmann, Tweed, Roche.

Charities and Corrections.—Conner, Blunt, Briggs and Little.

On motion, the Chairmen of the various Committees were appointed a Committee on Fuel.

The bill of the Sheriff for the last quarter (including "term fees") was brought up and occasioned much discussion upon that charge, but was not finally disposed of, being laid over until the next meeting, in order to have the opinion of Judge BRONSON printed.

The resolution heretofore offered, appointing Supervisors J. D. CUMMINGS and J. C. WILLETT Commissioners for building the bridge at Macomb's Dam, occasioned much discussion, as it appeared the names had never been acted on in caucus, and Mr. TWEED moved to insert the name of JACOB LONG instead of Mr. WILLETT, but the matter was finally laid over without action. The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

Presentation of a Claymore to Capt. Laing of the Seventy-ninth, (Highland Guard.)

On Monday evening, Capt. JOSEPH LAING, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highland Guard, was presented with a handsome claymore by his friends. Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG made the presentation address, wherein he stated though Capt. LAING had lost his former sword, it was lost with honor, and on the field of battle; and that he was not deprived of it till he had received his wounds in close contest with the rebels. Capt. LAING, in response, made a brief reply, and favored the company with a graphic account of his experience at the battle of Bull Run. Lieut. IVES, also of the Seventy-ninth, who was made a prisoner at Bull Run, and has just returned from Richmond, was present, as also were Capt. GEORGE HOGG, of the Second New-York Volunteer Artillery, and other officers. To-day, Capt. LAING, having now nearly recovered from his wounds, sails for Beaufort, S. C., in order to join his regiment now stationed there. Lieut. IVES accompanies him.

Arrival of the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment.

By the steamer *Elm City*, the above regiment left New-Haven Monday, and arrived off New-York yesterday morning. Without landing, the men were at once transferred to the steamer *Fulton*, in order to be conveyed to Ship Island. The numerical strength of the regiment is nearly 1,000 men. Gov. BUCKINGHAM accompanied the corps. The Sons of Connecticut entertained him and the officers of the regiment at the Astor House. It was entirely a social gathering; no speeches were made, and the whole affair passed off pleasantly. From official sources it is stated that this regiment is in a highly efficient state of discipline and drill. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, HENRY C. DEMING.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Ledyard Colburn.
Major, Frank A. Peck.
Adjutant, Silliman B. Ives.
Quartermaster, Cornelius V. R. Pond.
Chaplain, James H. Bradford.
Surgeon, Wm. R. Brownell.
First Assistant-Surgeon, M. C. Levenworth.
State Surgeon, John B. Welch.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major, J. S. Frances.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, J. D. McClellan.
Commissary-Sergeant, S. R. Hensdale.

LINE OFFICERS.

Co. A, Capt. George A. Lewis; Co. B, Capt. Samuel H. Grannes; Co. C, Capt. Leonard A. Dickinson; Co. D, Capt. Nathan Franklin; Co. E, Capt. Stephen B. Bixbee; Co. F, Capt. Sidney E. Clark; Co. G, Capt. Lester E. Braley; Co. H, Capt. Joseph R. Fuy; Co. I, Capt. John W. De Forest; Co. K, Capt. Edward Kempton Albot.

Departure of the Eighty-first New-York Regiment for Staten Island.

This regiment, which arrived in this City last week, from Albany, and has since been quartered in Park Barracks, left yesterday morning for Camp Washington, Staten Island, where it will remain till orders are received for its departure to the seat of war.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg leave to inform Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and private families that I am closing out my old stock of "SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS," bottled BRANDIES; MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES; JAMAICA and SANT